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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,572 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1886.

137672

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

R AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

GRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
2044	500	H. Weigheil	8th Jan.
2959	560	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
3943	500	W. J. Nantes	22nd "
3887	600	R. Harvey	29th "
3116	900	M. de Horna	5th Feb.
2963	540	J. P. Hansell	12th "
4733	500	P. Harris	19th "
4496	500	S. Stewart	26th "
3041	500	R. Saunders	5th Mar.
3936	600	T. J. Alderton	12th "
2749	560	W. J. Webber	19th "
4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "

Steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Gibraltar; those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. Homeward steamers call at Plymouth.

A steamer will leave the Company's Dockyard, Ballard Pier, at 4 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers to the steamer.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.
3000	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
4124	800	S. H. Edmond	5th Feb.
2984	500	G. Corriveau	19th "

Steamers are now issued at greatly reduced rates of passage, particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29, 1885.

AR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

GH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Rail, are now issued on favorable terms; and Tickets available for three and six months. Tickets to be obtained which allow passengers to travel by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

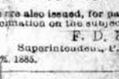
AMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (as per advertisement), and the voyage to the former is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 24 hours.

Passengers to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, can book through. The Railway Fare across the Continent is—First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370. Passengers for the Railway journey must be taken before the Police Office.

Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and further information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 7, 1885.

AZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from the 9th of every month for BOMBAY.

Rates to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, Rs. 90, Second, and Third Class, respectively, including Wines. Infants are allowed free. Children from 2 and under ten years, half fare. Families and liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 30, 15, 20 First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Luggage—Baggage will be delivered in PORTS OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed by Steamers.

Tickets of 30, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed on Return Tickets within three, six, and twelve months, reckoning from the date of LANDING.

Tickets of 2 or other First Class Steamers will leave

Tons. H.P.
LE RUBATTINO 5,000 850 1st Jan. 1886
..... 6,000 850 15th Feb. 1886

Steamer leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. day of Sailing, with Passengers and Heavy Luggage.

Railway Tickets available for 17 days to Paris, Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Milan issued here.

Time Books of information and other particulars

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 2, 1885.

RO- HUNGARIAN

D'S S. N. Co.

EGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

KES BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

ers.	Captains	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886
RITE	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.
	G. Maburich	4,150	600	2nd Feb.
	R. Beperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
FOR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 320	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX Months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
FOR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

These rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and Venice on the 3rd, of each month.

Passengers' steam launch available, in attendance at Apollo Bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
	S. Meran	3,600	560	31st Jan.

M TO CALCUTTA *VIA* COLOMBO.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
	C. Bachtinger	2,800	450	19th Jan.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 30, Church-gate-street, 1885.

LAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.		
MACKENZIE	3,000	H. L. Wilson	1886 About 6th Jan.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Genders.	
LEAN	4,500	J. Schofield	11th Jan.
EY	2,100	E. Warfolk	24th Jan.
BES	2,400	J. A. Guard	25th Jan.

These steamers do not carry passengers

Steamer carried by other first-class steamers at regular

Each carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess. Wines can be had on board at moderate rates.

Steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th December, 1885.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,651 tons, will sail for London on or about 10th January, 1886. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Has two bath cabins, baths, punkahs, &c., which will add comfort for passengers.

The City Line is well known as favorite passenger ships, and every superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1885. Agents

PASSENGER SEASON, 1886.

ANSHOR LINE.

A first-class STEAMER of this Line will leave BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL and LIVERPOOL for BOMBAY, regularly once a fortnight.

Terms for return passages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 1st November, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porbunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

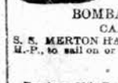
S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 4th January, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st December, 1885. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

S. S. MERTON HALL, Captain Barnes, 4,100 Tons, 600 H.P., to sail on or about the 5th February, 1886.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th December, 1885.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,
NIGHT-GLASSES,
of extraordinary power and large fields
BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.
A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SCHOOLS, MESSES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., LD., are prepared to dispose of their remaining stock of

TOYS, etc., SUITABLE FOR XMAS TREES,
at a considerable reduction.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM R. MOSSE MACDONALD is AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm from THIS DATE.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.
Bombay, 1st January, 1886.

NOTICE.
POONA SKY RACES.

THERE will be two days Sky Races at Poona on the 21st and 23rd of January. A prospectus can be obtained on application to

J. HANWELL, R. A.,
Honorary Secretary, The Club, Poona.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY CANCEL all LETTERS, INSTRUMENTS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, Persian or English, granted by me to Mr. KAIKUSROO MEHERBAN IRANI.

ARDESHER MEHERBAN IRANI.
Yezd, 24th November, 1885.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £2,000,000. Paid up, and Reserves £231,708.
Bombay Office, 5, Rampart Row.

ALL CLASSES of Fire and Marine Risks, at favourable rates. Claims settled promptly on adjustment.

A. S. MURRAY, Manager.

FERNANDES & Co.
FAMILY CHEMISTS, A D DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London.
25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.

FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW, on "Parly Hill," commanding an extraordinary charming sea view, consisting of a Drawing-room, Dining-room, and Five Bed-rooms, rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable TOP FLOOR in Hornby-row. It is entirely open to the westerly sea breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, two very desirable SHOPS in Hornby-row, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

BRITISH INDIA SALOON BAR,
Hummum-street.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has re-opened the Saloon Bar under the management of a young lady from Paris who has been specially engaged.

The best of Wines and Liquors only kept.

New fittings and furniture.

First-class Billiard Table.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS

VOLUNTEER CLUB DANCE.

TOWN HALL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6TH.

TICKETS for Members and their friends can now be had at the VOLUNTEER HEAD QUARTERS, or of the Undersigned :

Tickets to admit Gentleman and Lady..... Rs. 6
Extra Ladies Tickets, each..... " 2

WILLIAM F. WALKE,
Honorary Secretary, Volunteer Club, Bombay.

WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 11th January, 1886, for the supply of small stores, country produce, &c., required by this Railway during the twelve months commencing 1st January, 1886.

Particulars of the estimated quantities together with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Manager's Office, Nagpore, on payment of one rupee.

Tenders must be accompanied by caution money to the extent of two per cent. on the estimated value of the articles tendered for, which must be deposited in cash with the Examiner, State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces, Nagpur.

Cash security of 10 per cent. must be similarly deposited on any tender being accepted.

The samples of stores tendered for should be sent to the Manager, neatly packed and labelled, and the successful Tenderers will be required to enter into an agreement to deliver the stores at any time as may be hereafter named by the Manager.

The stores will be ordered from time to time by the Deputy Manager as required.

All tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured stores."

Rejected samples will not be returned unless specially requested, and then at the expense of the owner.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. Y. DAVIDSON,
Manager,
Wardha Coal State Railway.

'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION in the newest and most elegant designs, purchased personally by their Special Agent from the leading Houses in LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Bracelets, Rs. 50 to 400
Brooches, Rs. 20 to 150
Brooch and Earrings, Rs. 40 to 300
Crosses, Rs. 38 to 70
Demi Suites, Rs. 40 to 300
Earrings, Rs. 20 to 400
Fischu Brooche, Rs. 15 to 100
Gentlemen's Albert Chains, Rs. 100 to 200
Gold Studs, Rs. 10 to 18
Gold Mounted Scent Bottles, Rs. 18 to 20
Gold Watches, Rs. 200 to 250
Ladies' Chains, Rs. 80 to 150
Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 150 to 250
Ladies' Jewelled Rings, Rs. 40 to 500
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 150 to 250
Lockets and Earrings, Rs. 150 to 200
Lockets, Rs. 40 to 500
Masonic Charms, Rs. 20 to 30
Necklets, Rs. 150 to 250
Pearl Ear Studs, Rs. 50 to 60
Pencil Cases, Rs. 18 to 100
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 40 to 100
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c., Rs. 20 to 30
Scarf Pins, Rs. 10 to 100
Scarf Rings, Rs. 25 to 60
Sleeve Links, Rs. 30 to 60
Solitaires, Rs. 37 to 40
Studs and Links, Rs. 50 to 80
Trinkets, Rs. 15 to 40
Wedding Rings, Rs. 18 to 25

SILVERWARE.

Babies' Bells and Whistles, Rs. 18 to 25
Card Cases, Rs. 40 to 60
Christening Presents, Rs. 20 to 150
Cigar Cases, Rs. 78 to 180
Children's Mugs, Rs. 45 to 60
Cigarette Cases, Rs. 31-8 to 55
Coffee or Ice Spoons, Rs. 45 to 55
Flasks, Rs. 60 to 70
Fruit Spoons, Rs. 50 to 90
Goblets, Rs. 110 to 200
Match Boxes, Rs. 15 to 20
Mufineers, Rs. 40 to 100
Napkin Rings, Rs. 31-8 to 40
Pop Bowls Rs. 84 to 100
Salt Cellars, Rs. 80 to 140
Scent Bottles, Rs. 18 to 40
Snuff Boxes, Rs. 50 to 60
Sugar Basins, Rs. 80 to 110
Tea Services, Rs. 200 to 400
Tea Spoons, Rs. 50 to 60
Tobacco Boxes, Rs. 40 to 50

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Albert Chains, Rs. 9 to 22-8
Bracelets, Rs. 4 to 45
Brooches, Rs. 4 to 20
Brooches and Earrings, Rs. 12-8 to 25
Cigar Cutters, Rs. 8 to 12
Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8 to 2
Demi Suites, Rs. 12-8 to 25
Earrings, Rs. 7 to 10
Fischu Brooches Rs. 6 to 10
Ladies' Chains, Rs. 9 to 12-8
Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 40 to 55
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Lockets and Earrings, Rs. 18 to 25
Lockets, Rs. 8 to 25
Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 10 to 15
Pencil Cases, Rs. 5 to 20
Rings, Rs. 3-8 to 4-8
Scarf Pins, Rs. 2 to 6
Sleeve Links, Rs. 5 to 7
Solitaries, Rs. 4 to 8
Studs and Links, Rs. 2 to 12
Toothpicks, Rs. 3 to 5
Wealemefnas, Rs. 9 to 10

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

Asparagus Helpers, Rs. 13-8 to 16
Army and Navy Cups, Rs. 22-8 to 30
Bear Jugs and Mugs, Rs. 15 to 70
Biscuit Boxes, Rs. 25 to 70
Brandy and Soda-water Frames, Rs. 67 to 100.
Breakfast Dishes, 58 to 70
British Oak Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Butter Dishes and Coolers, Rs. 18 to 80
Courier Bags, Rs. 5-8 to 11
Cabinet Dessert Sets, Rs. 100 to 200
Cake Baskets, Rs. 35 to 70
Candlesticks, Rs. 45 to 70
Carlton Crusts, Rs. 13-8 to 40
Champagne Buckets, Rs. 40 to 70
Cheese Scoops, Rs. 2-8 to 18
Chutney and Soy Frames, Rs. 35 to 40
Cigar Lamps, Rs. 25 to 30
Claret Jugs, Rs. 18 to 80
Cocktail Stakers, Rs. 18 to 20
Cruet Frames, Rs. 13-8 to 100
Crumb Scoops, Rs. 15 to 20
Dessert Fruit Spoons, Rs. 25 to 100
Dessert Stands, Rs. 31-8 to 100
Dinner Cruets, Rs. 40 to 100
Egg Frames, Rs. 31-8 to 50
Entre Dishes Rs. 50 to 85
Epergnes, Rs. 70 to 200
Fish Carvers, Rs. 27 to 30
Fish Knives, Rs. 50 to 180
Flower and Fruit Stands, Rs. 40 to 200
Goblets and Golf Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Grape Scissors, Rs. 9 to 11
Ice Claws and Tongs, Rs. 4-8 to 8
Ice Jugs, Rs. 40 to 80
Ice Pails, Rs. 20 to 31-8
Ice Water Urns, Rs. 250 to 300
Jam and Marmalade Jars, Rs. 18 to 40
Liqueur Frames, Rs. 40 to 100
Luncheon Trays, Rs. 130 to 150
Mirrors, Rs. 5 to 40
Majolica Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Marmalade and Preserve Stands, Rs. 18 to 40
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 60 to 150
Muffineers, Rs. 4 to 40
Napkin Rings, Rs. 10 to 30
Nut Crackers, Rs. 2-8 to 4
Oil and Vinegar Frames, Rs. 15 to 20
Oak Writing Cabinets, Rs. 60 to 50
Pickle Prongs or Forks, Rs. 10
Race Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 31-8 to 70
Salt Cellars, Rs. 20 to 60
Salvers, Rs. 20 to 200
Sardine Boxes, Rs. 27 to 40
Side Dishes, Rs. 50 to 85
Sodawater Frames, Rs. 20 to 40
Soy Frames, Rs. 16 to 40
Spirit and Liqueur Frames, Rs. 68 to 100
Sugar Baskets, Rs. 40 to 60
Sugar and Cream Frames, Rs. 36 to 40
Tankards, Rs. 27 to 40
Tantalus Liquor Frames, Rs. 40 to 120
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes, Rs. 13-8 to 30
Tea Caddies, Rs. 40 to 60
Telescopic Cups, Rs. 15 to 20
Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 100 to 400
Tilting Sets, Rs. 130 to 150
Toast Racks, Rs. 5 to 20
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes, Rs. 70 to 130
Two Handled Trays, Rs. 150 to 200

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums, Rs. 20 to 70
Aneroid Barometers
Ash Trays, Rs. 2 to 5
Barometers
Binocular Glasses
Blotting Books and Cases, Rs. 22-8 to 70
Cabinet Photo. Frames, Rs. 2 to 10
Card Cases and Trays, Rs. 2 to 20
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Rs. 3 to 20
Desks and Work Case, Rs. 25 to 150
Dressing Cases and Bags, Rs. 35 to 850
Fancy Tobacco Boxes, 4 to 6
Fans, 8 to 20
Fitted Bags, all kinds, Rs. 7 to 850
Gongs, Rs. 4 to 40
Gladstone Bags, Rs. 22-8 to 60
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Rs. 25 to 40
Glove Stretchers, Ivory, Rs. 10 to 20
Housewifes, Rs. 6 to 10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes, Rs. 40 to 60
Jewel Cases, Rs. 25 to 100
Ladies' Carriage Bags, Rs. 7 to 25
Ladies' Hand Bags, Rs. 6-8 to 30
Ladies' Waist Belts, Rs. 12 to 15
Memo. Books and Letter Cases, Rs. 3 to 10
Necessaries, Etui, &c., Rs. 7 to 15
Official Writing and Letter Cases, Rs. 20 to 40
Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Photograph Frames, Rs. 2 to 40
Pincushions, Rs. 2 to 4
Pocket Letter Cases, Rs. 4 to 20
Pocket Wallets, Rs. 4 to 20
Purses, Rs. 2 to 15
Scrap Books, Rs. 7 to 40
Sets of Scissors, Rs. 7 to 18
Smokers' Companions, Rs. 60 to 70
Tantalus Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Telescopes
Travelling Bags, all kinds, Rs. 35 to 850
Travelling Spirit Flasks, Rs. 2 to 60
Watch Stands, Rs. 5 to 8
Work Boxes and Baskets, Rs. 8 to 40
Writing Cases and Desks, Rs. 25 to 150

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, AND ENGRAVERS.
SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,
LARGE STOCK OF PRECIOUS STONE JEWELLERY.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND GIPSY RINGS.
LADIES' ENGAGEMENT, KEEPER, AND WEDDING RINGS.
DIAMOND LOCKETS, NECKLETS, AND BRACELETS.
LOCKETS, CHARMS, ALBERT AND GUARD CHAINS, WEDDING RINGS.
BUTTONS, STUDS, &c., &c., OF 18 TO 22 CARAT GOLD.

NO. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR BOMBAY HOUSE THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN

WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Consignments not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £2 2 and £ 2-11 or Rs. 35 and 39
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches	at £ 1-2 or Rs. 14
Do. do. do. Lever	at £1 8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance	at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-5 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 79
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case	at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	Rs. 182

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

PRESENTATION WATCHES

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
GOLD OR SILVER CASES
AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.
SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,
TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

CONDUCTED ENTIRELY ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.
SEND FOR 'XMAS PRICE LIST.
OILMANSTORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
HOUSE-HOLD SUNDRIES, &c.

ICES, CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

THIS DEPARTMENT in under the management of an experienced Italian Confectioner.

Market produce Fish, Meat, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., supplied at Bombay and to the mofussil residents.

ORDERS FOR CHRISTMAS CAKES REGISTERED.

W. J. ESSAI.

FORBES-STREET FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND MARKET.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE

THREE HORIZONTAL DOUBLE CYLINDER STEAM WINCHES, saived from wreck of Steamer CHOLON. Cylinder, in two, 7" dia. 12" stroke. In third 6" dia. 12" stroke.

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS,
Calcutta.

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Students preparing for the Matriculation Examination are requested to join it as soon as possible.

The school will re-open D. V., WEDNESDAY, January 6th.

Reference to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE will be CLOSED to the public for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from THURSDAY, 24th instant, to SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, but the PRESIDENCY AUDIT and GAZETTED AUDIT BRANCHES will be open for the transaction of business on THURSDAY, the 24th, and from MONDAY, the 28th, to THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., each day.

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SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Rs. 1; postage 1 anna.

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Medoc .....Rs.	10	Rs.	..
Chateau do Frauda	13 0	Rs.	15 0
St. Julien Medoc	14 0	..	..
Les Canons	15 0	..	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	18 0	..	..
Chateau Leoville	19 0	..	..
Chateau Li fitte St. Estephe	21 0	..	..
Chateau Lafitte	30 0	..	..
Chateau Manvesin	27 0	..	..

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Per Case.	Pts.
St. Estephe .....Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	15 0	.. 17 0
Margaux Medoc	17 0	.. 19 0
Chateau Larose	28 0	.. ..
Spare stocks, 2 new rams, 2 cylinders, 2 press doors and undries.		

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MADOO.

Listrac Medoc .....Rs.	12 0	Rs.	23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	..	..

CLARETS—Continued.
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret .....Rs.	17 0	..	..
Chateau Rouzet	16 0	..	..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz .....Rs.	12 0	..	14 0

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
F. Dessandler & Co.'s * Brandy .....Rs.	21 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne [M. &] ..	24 0	..
Red Bars [Sann] ..	24 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules ..	29 0	..
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ..	34 0	..

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MADOO.

Volnay	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Chamberlin	28 0	..

WHISKEY.

Thistle Blend Whisky	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
.. ..	24 0	..

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer .....Rs.	..	Rs. 4 0
Mainzer Export Beer	5 8	.. ..
Hamburger Export Beer	5 4	.. ..
Bitburger Beer	3 12	.. 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	4 12	.. 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 12	.. ..

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints .....Rs.	25 0	..
Vin Marsaque .. 24 Bottles	40 0	..
Finest Rummuel ....Rs.	28 0	Rs. ..
Do. Vermouth Superior	19 0	.. ..
Do. do Finest	20 0	.. ..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	4 0	.. ..
Do. do do tins	5 0	.. ..
Do. Cheese in tins from .....lbs.	19-20	Rs. 0 11

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &C.

	Per doz.	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest ....per	½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter ....per	1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked ..... per	lb.	0 11

From L. SCHADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) .....Rs.	1 8	Rs. ..
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	1 6	.. ..
Asparagus	2 8	.. ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	1 4	.. 0 19
Gallery	1 14	.. ..
White Cabbage in Butter	0 15	.. 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	1 6	.. ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	1 4	.. 1 0
Red Do. do.	1 2	.. 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus .....Rs.	2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	..	.. 0 12
French Bean	..	.. 0 9
Young Cut Beans	..	.. 0 9
Smoked Sausages	..	.. 1 8
Small Sausages	..	.. 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	..	.. 1 0
Pease for Soup	..	.. 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) can be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Certificate, Rs. 16; Examination and Verbal Certificate for Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards at Igatpuri, Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Smith Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
THE LINCOLN AN MIDLAND COUNTIES RUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London:
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
HARGAVE and SONS, 9C., Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCARINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 16th December, 1885.
NOTIFICATION.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st December, 1885, until the 28th February, 1886, a RED BUOY with a red flag and the words TORPEDO BUOY painted on it, will be placed at the entrance to Trinconalee Harbour between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island, and 300 yards from the latter.
The water between the Buoy and Ostenburg Point will be obstructed by Sub-marine mines.
All vessels should pass between the Buoy and Little Sober Island.

(Signed,) H. S. CLIVE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Royal Engineers.

Colombo, 10th November, 1885.
By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY,
Brigadier-General,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay
Marine Department.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION.)

ON THUESDAY, the 7th day of January 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay time), Messrs. RENNET and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots at their Sale Rooms, No. 5, Apollo-street, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and with the consent of Messrs. Khimjee Samaldas Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Veleshunker Luxmishunker and Bhagwandas Bhawanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY of the above-named Company, viz:—

LOT I.

FIRST.—All that pieces or parcel of land, formerly waste land of the Durbar of Bhownuggur, situate outside the gate of the Sunder of the City of Bhownuggur, on the west side of the road leading to the bunder at the distance of 15 feet from the road and 40 feet from the north wall of the press building of Patell Dhanu Amersey, measuring 300 feet from east to west, and 330 feet from north to south, together with the press house and machinery of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, comprising two Samyth Wilson and Co.'s presses with finishers combined for finishing bales without removal; the presses have each one ram of 11 in. diameter with two supporting pillars, and the finishers have each two rams 19 in. diameter, 1877 pattern.

Two, high-pressure Steam Engines, Cylinders 20 in. diameter, stroke 36 in., fitted with 2 sets of pumps, 6 rams each, for working the presses.

One Boiler 25 feet long 6 feet 9 in. diameter, 2 flues each, 33 in. diameter.

One Donkey Engine, 5 in. ram.
One Crab Winch.
Two Screw Jacks.
Two Beam Scales.
Sundries, Fitters' Tools and Stores.

The said premises first above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 200, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur for so long as the presses of the said Company should continue working. The lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.

LOT 2.

Secondly.—All that piece of land in the Town of Mohwa, measuring 30 feet from north to south, and 325 feet from east to west, situate on the west side of the road to the bunder out of the Khar Gateand on the north side of the road to Dewania, together with the press house situate on the said land, and said piece of land, containing—

Three Nasmyth Wilson and Co's patent presses, 272 inch, each press with three rams 11 in. diameter.

Two high-pressure Steam Engines, 16 in. cylinders, 23 in. stroke, each engine with the necessary pumps attached for working the presses.

One Donkey Engine with ram 2½ inches diameter.
One Boiler 25 feet long 7 feet diameter, with 2 flues, each 33 in. diameter.
One screw-cutting gap lathe 9 feet long 8 in. centre, with tools and driving wheels.
One Manual Fire Engine.
One Hand Pump.
One American Weighing Scale for full pressed bales.
Two sets of Tape and Dies.
Spare stores, 2 new rams, 2 cylinders, 2 press doors and undries.

The Compound is enclosed with fencing, and is 408 feet long by 200 feet wide.

This fencing is also comprised in the Lot.

The said premises, secondly above described, are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 150, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur, the lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.

The vendors reserve to themselves the right to put up the above described property for sale in two lots as above mentioned, or as their option, to put up the whole of the said property for sale in one lot.

The above property will be sold subject to particulars and conditions of sale, for which application should be made to Messrs. CRAGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Apollo-street, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 14 1885.

SARSAP

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC

BAY.

lowing vessels arrived on the ull; and Knight of St. Patrday :—Flimstees (s), from reh; and County of Salop (s),

owing vessels sailed yesterfor Genoa; Bosphorus (s), ion (s), London; Shuwanggur phrates (s), Kurrachee.

D BUNDER.—The following sic which will be played at onday, the 4th January, by mbay Infantry :—

ette	Andreeo.
ent	Aubert.
d True	Bucalossi.
do	W. Winterbottom.
hein	Zur.
	Kdler Béla.
	Leutner.

THE QUEEN.

r. Pascole Pereira, residing reported to the police the d silver ornaments, silk and and six pieces of chintz, t Rs. 204, from his premises, home, on the night of the k on his front door being y.

BITE.—A coroner's inquest the Hindoo Burning Ground, e body of Rama Pandoo, aged as a groom in the service of ee Petit, and lived on his Sea-road. On Thursday ed was collecting some dry h, he was bitten by a snake, set long, on his forearm, and rs after the occurrence. The death of the deceased was

cer, *alias* Shamjee Bin Rahim o be hanged by Mr. Justice minal Sessions of the High of Kamaria Bunda Ali, the Khan, on the 19th August ose execution was stayed on the 16th of Government, owing to a petition arded by the friends and relatives of the saying that his sentence should be s further evidence was forthcoming to convict's insanity. The petition was and the convict has been ordered by et to carry out the sentence of the High will thereupon be executed, on Monday the 4th inst., at the usual place of execu- gallows erected at the west front of mon Jail, Oomercarry.

BRIDGE AT BYCULLA.—A correspondent was fondly hoped that with the New w bridge at Byculla would be opened Though the bridge has been almost opening is not to be, at any rate for a Byculla wallahs may still grumble at hed hopes not being realised. Why structure, which will be one of the this city has been closed these last few inexplicable as for nearly two months ened to foot passengers and carriages. ars that the powers that be' have moment arrived as the conclusions that ion was required in its width, making it , and then issued orders to closing it to lic. The extension will it is expected nth to finish as there is a large demand w for stone for the new Dock and other and the contractor therefore has much in procuring the necessary material for work; now-a-days though the bridge is closed, the residents of Byculla will have to and near andadmire it but not go over manner at the inconvenience they suffer. be hoped that this decision will be used as ated it can, the Municipal Commissioner his way to withdraw his prohibitory order en the bridge to the public.

AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS' BALL.—nual Ball of the B B. and C. i. Railway eers came off on Thursday New Year's Eve Mechanics' Institute, Parel. The spacious s tastefully decorated with bunting, and devices formed by the Arms of the Corps lly that surrounding the three busts on illars, viz, that of Keanedy French and ws of the Railway Company which stood at of the Hall, proved a considerable ion, considering the elegant and skilful er in which the arms were arranged around bust. The Ball was a decided success, which rincipally due to the efforts of Lieutenants and Wadcle and Serjeant West of the nteer Corps the last gentleman acting as er of ceremonies for the occasion. There was y large attendance and the evening was y enjoyed. The boarded floor of the hall well prepared to dance on to the strains of cellent band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway eers who were in attendance. The refresh- tables were well supplied with articles of or quality, and which were freely resorted to. t to be desired: [illegible] agements made. At midnight, struck the band struck up "Sayna." The whole Company both emen, formed themselves into one hands joined; and moved around singing the good old song; after the greetings of a Happy New was kept up till an early hour in nd everyone in the hall appeared pleased and satisfied.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, JANUARY .

INT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
latins.
Celebration. Hymns 73. 243 and 324.
any, plain Celebration and Sermon by the ryer Lewis.
unday School.
ensong and Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Mid- ns 165 and 221.
In the beginning was the Word."—Allen. ins at 6-45 a.m. and 4vensong at 4-45 p.m.
day, January 6.—Epiphany of our Lord.
oly Communion.
Thursday, January 7.
Celebration.

AINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
Matins and Holy Communion.
vensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 74, 70
p.m.—Evensong Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 73, 74
offertory goes for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Commu- and Sermon. Hymns 70 and 316.
.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 165, 73, 79.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 264, 37, 9 and 283.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 70, 220 & 271.
Wednesday, January 6.
8 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMENS) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.
11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HARBOUR SERVICE.
Service will be held in the Harbour on board the ship Arctic Stream at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. Flag Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-45 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Apollo American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon and Tavistock

GRAEFENBERG
PILLS
Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
Price—As. 8.
These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.
They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

ADMINISTRATION OF BURMAH.

A report on the administration of British Burmah for the year 1884-85 has been published. The following is a summary:—

Throughout the period of report the political relations between the Indian and Burmese Governments were the same as in former years. But various incidents affecting primarily the domestic economy of Upper Burmah gave ground for apprehension in this province. Rumours concerning the disturbed state of parts of the Burmese kingdom were prevalent from time to time. Towards the close of the year 1884 the important town of Bhamo was taken by Chinese and Kachin raiders. Somewhat earlier report of barbarous executions in the jail at Mandalay had reached Rangoon. Throughout the year uncertainty prevailed concerning the projects of the Myingun Prince, who continued to reside at Pondicherry. These circumstances combined to cause some disturbance of the trade between British and Upper Burmah and some anxiety regarding the possibility of the continuance of peaceful relations between the Indian Government and the kingdom of Ava. The correspondence between the two Governments, conducted through the Chief Commissioner, was confined for the most part to matters concerning the extradition of criminals. Meanwhile the agents of the Burmese Government concluded or negociated commercial treaties with France and Germany; and in May 1885 the first French Consul arrived at Mandalay. Since the close of the year of report circumstances have rendered necessary the active intervention of the Indian Government in the affairs of the Ava kingdom. At the present moment a British army is occupying the capital, and is practically in possession of the country.

Relations with Siam continued on the most friendly footing. The new treaty regarding Chienzmai and the adjacent provinces was ratified early in the year, and a British Vice-Consulate was established at Chiengmai.

The legislation of the year which specially concerned British Burmah was of more than usual extent and interest. The law relating to Municipalities was finally settled and the position of Municipal Committees was accurately defined. As far as can be judged, the new Act has worked satisfactorily, and will prove efficient in regulating the course of local self-government. The Burmah Gaming Act has supplied a want long felt and has strengthened the hands of the authorities in dealing with the most pernicious forms of public gaming. It is reported to have fully effected the purposes for which it was enacted. Some minor changes concerning the jurisdiction of Civil Courts and other similar matters were effected by a short Act amending the Burmah Courts Act of 1875.

There was a considerable increase in the number of offences cognizable by the police. The increase occurred for the most part under the heads of serious offences against the person, minor offences against property, and miscellaneous offences. The number of dacoities, robberies, and other grave crimes against property, taken together, scarcely differed from the number in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of ordinary murders. In the matter of detection, police action was scarcely, if at all, more successful than in 1883.

The number of criminal cases brought before the Courts increased to about the same extent as the number of offences reported. Both in civil work was, as usual, disposed of by the subordinate stipendiary magistracy, though the number of cases tried by honorary magistrates greatly increased. The percentage of convictions by all Courts was somewhat lower, that of acquittals and discharges a fraction higher, than in 1883. The number of sentences of transportation decreased, and there was but a nominal increase in the number of sentences of imprisonment. The latter between two and seven years. On the other hand the number of sentences of death and of imprisonment for terms exceeding seven years was greater than in the previous year. The punishments of whipping was freely inflicted. The amount of fines imposed and realized and the amount awarded as compensation were larger than in 1883. The business of the Courts was despatched with reasonable promptitude. The number of appellants, and also the number and proportion of the cases in which appeals were wholly or partially successful, showed a considerable increase as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year.

The number of prisoners confined in the jails of the province continued to increase, but not to the same extent as in 1883. The daily average number of prisoners during the year of report was 6,724. The measures for securing the recognition of habitual offenders were fairly successful. There was an increase in the number of habitual offenders recognized, and 87 per cent. of these received enhanced punishments. Discipline was efficiently maintained. The number of escapes was small, while the large increase in the number of punishments was due partly to the issue of orders requiring all punishments to be recorded and partly to the facilities for the infliction of minor punishments afforded by the mark system. The infliction of corporal punishment was carefully controlled; and the percentage of whippings to the total number of punishments was less than half the percentage in the previous year. The health of prisoners not much the same as in 1883. The cost of jail administration increased from £37,112 in 1883 to £14,907 in the year of report; but the actual cost per head of 4 each prisoner was less than in the previous year.

There was a considerable increase in the number of civil suits filed (65,476) as compared with the number in the previous year (63,557). The number of suits disposed of increased to a corresponding extent. The work of the Appellate Courts was lighter than in the previous year. The fact that in 63 per cent. of all appeals decided the decision of the lower Courts was upheld is an indication that the work of the subordinate Courts is of fairly good quality. The cost of litigation in original suits was 15·7 per cent. of the value of the subject matter.

The number of documents registered increased from 8,176 in 1883-84 to 9,493 in the year of report. The increase was common to both compulsory and optional registration. The value of the property affected by registered documents increased from £1,254,160 to £1,608,822. Several new offices were opened and, towards the close of the year, a special officer was appointed as Inspector-General of Registration.

The only indigenous manufactures of the province which are of any general interest, or in which any progress is made, are the art industries. The most important of these are gold and silver work and wood-carving. Under the direction of an officer, who devotes much time and trouble to their supervision, some of the Burmese silversmiths and woodcarvers have made good progress in the production of works of art. The object of the measures taken by the local Government in this matter is to develop the natural artistic capabilities of the people without tempting the artists to submit to European or other foreign standards.

But little progress was made during the past year in the development of the mineral resources of the province. The quest of oil in Arakan has been checked by financial difficulties in which the Boronga Oil Company has become involved. In Thayetmyo prospecting for coal was continued; but as yet success has not been attained. The project for extracting lead at Titawie, in the Salween district, has not been abandoned; but the measure of success which the experiment is likely to meet cannot yet be estimated.

The Forest Department was efficiently administered. But, owing chiefly to the great fall in the price of teak, the net revenue fell from £129,145 in 1883-84 to £45,874 in the year of report. The expenditure was less than in the previous year. A net addition of 184 square miles was made to the area of reserved forests in the Pegu circle. In the Tenasserim circle no additional reservation was completed during the year. Three hundred and fifteen square miles of forest-land were surveyed at an average cost somewhat lower than that incurred in 1883-84. The operations of the working plans division extended over 151 square miles of reserved forest. Fire protection was successfully carried out over a larger area than in the previous year. The outturn of the forests, both in teak and in other timber was greater than in 1883-84. The business of the Courts was despatched with reasonable promptitude. The number of appellants, and also the number and proportion of the cases in which appeals were wholly or partially successful, showed a considerable increase as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year.

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But little progress was made during the past year in the development of the mineral resources of the province. The quest of oil in Arakan has been checked by financial difficulties in which the Boronga Oil Company has become involved. In Thayetmyo prospecting for coal was continued; but as yet success has not been attained. The project for extracting lead at Titawie, in the Salween district, has not been abandoned; but the measure of success which the experiment is likely to meet cannot yet be estimated.

The Forest Department was efficiently administered. But, owing chiefly to the great fall in the price of teak, the net revenue fell from £129,145 in 1883-84 to £45,874 in the year of report. The expenditure was less than in the previous year. A net addition of 184 square miles was made to the area of reserved forests in the Pegu circle. In the Tenasserim circle no additional reservation was completed during the year. Three hundred and fifteen square miles of forest-land were surveyed at an average cost somewhat lower than that incurred in 1883-84. The operations of the working plans division extended over 151 square miles of reserved forest. Fire protection was successfully carried out over a larger area than in the previous year. The outturn of the forests, both in teak and in other timber was greater than in 1883-84, the quantity extracted in the two years being 132,700 and 113,837 tons respectively.

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the province was 1,149; in the coasting trade, 3,950. In both cases the number was lower than the average of the three preceding years. Only four serious casualties occurred among the shipping in the ports or near the coasts of the province. Of these two were wrecks caused by a cyclone on the Arakan coast. Port funds were maintained at the seven ports of the province. In Rangoon, the affairs of the port were efficiently administered by the Port Commissioners. Reductions were made in the rate of port fees and in landing charges at Rangoon; and £70,947 were spent on the maintenance and improvement of the port.

In the value of the trade of the province as compared with the value in the previous year there was a serious falling off. In the year of report the total value of the trade, both sea-borne and inland, inclusive of treasure transactions, amounted to £21,948,736 as compared with £24,066,423 in the year 1883-84, there being thus a decrease of £2,450,067. To the extent of £530,000, this decrease was due to the transfer of that amount of the Currency Department balances to the Bank, by which transaction the Bank was enabled to forego importing that amount. The rest of the falling off was confined to the sea-borne trades, and was there apparent in all branches, export and import, foreign and coasting. It was most marked in the foreign export trade, the value of which was nearly £1,300,000 less than in the previous year. This was due almost entirely to the depressed state of the rice trade, consequent on a short harvest in January 1884 and on the large increase in shipments to Europe from Saigon and Bangkok. Besides rice, the principal articles of export for foreign markets are teak timber, raw cotton, cutch, hides and horns, spices, and jadestone. The decrease in the import trade, which amounted to £500,000, was due to the fact that the markets were glutted by the excessive importations of previous years. The imports of cotton and woollen goods, earthenware, metals, and machinery decreased. On the other hand there was an increase in the importations of silk goods, coal and coke, provisions, matches, and salt. In spite of various circumstances which adversely affected commercial relations with Upper Burmah, the value of the inland trade of the province was greater by nearly £200,000 than in 1883-84. The bulk of this trade was carried by the Irrawaddy river between commercial centres in Lower Burmah and Mandalay and Bhamo. From Upper Burmah imports to the value of £1,768,716 were received by this route during the past year. The chief articles imported are raw cotton, cotton piece-goods, cutch, wheat, gram, hides, earth-oil, sesamum-oil, jadestone, silk goods, unrefined sugar, pickled tea, ponies, and goats, and teak. In cotton and silk goods and cutch there was a marked decrease, but the trade in wheat, gram, hides, earth-oil, and sugar was more valuable than in the previous year. The exports to Upper Burmah consisted of yarn, raw silk, cotton, silk and woollen goods, earthenware, rice, metals, kerosine-oil, ngapi and salt. The value of the exports of rice and paddy and other provisions, and of silk and silk goods, was larger than in 1883-84; while the export trade in cotton goods, earthenware, metals and sugar was less extensive than in that year. Some export and import trade is also carried on by the Sittang river and by various land routes in the Arakan, Irrawaddy, and Tenasserim divisions.

The net land revenue demand of the year amounted to £705,336, or £20,407 more than in the previous year. There was an increase of 103,340 acres under cultivation and of 64,342 acres in the assessed area left fallow. Of the net demand more than 85 per cent. was collected before the close of the official year; and off the 30th June 1885 only £5,495 remained outstanding. The ease with which the land revenue was collected is indicated by the fact that only 18 defaulters were committed to prison during the year. The amount of land revenue remitted (£5,843) was less than half the amount remitted in 1883-84. The capitation tax demand increased from £308,891 to £317,790. Except in Arakan, the number of defaulters committed to prison was small. Fishery revenue decreased from £121,761 to £118,356. The decrease occurred chiefly in the Thongwa and Bassein districts, and was due to the discouragement of the reckless competition for fishery leases which prevailed in former years. Customs receipts fell from £516,750 in 1883-84 to £423,194 in the year of report. The decrease was common to both export and import duties, but was more strongly marked in the case of the former. The excise revenue increased from £261,037 in 1883-84 to £261,633 in the past year. For the last four years excise receipts have been nearly stationary. The opium revenue was somewhat less than in the preceding year. The consumption of opium appears to be decreasing in Arakan, and to a less marked degree in Pegu and Irrawaddy. But illicit trade in opium is still carried on to a great extent in spite of special efforts made to prevent it. In all other branches of excise revenue the receipts were slightly higher than in the previous year. Stamp receipts increased from £88,839 in 1883-84 to £97,982 in the year of report. The increase was chiefly due to an increase in the returns from the sale of court-fee stamps. Towards the close of the year the Excise and Stamp Departments were placed under the control of a special officer. Receipts classed under the the heads of customs and forest receipts reduced the total net revenue demand of the year to £2,173,455 as compared with £2,344,127 in 1883-84.

The provincial finances continued to be administered under the arrangements made in 1882-83, and notwithstanding the exercise of rigid economy in all branches of the administration, the provincial funds would have closed the year with a deficit but for the receipt of an extra contribution of £99,200 from imperial funds. The gross revenue receipts of the year amounted to £2,688,119, or less by £284,053 (9·55 per cent.) than in the previous year. The decrease was common to the three major heads—imperial, provincial, and local funds—but was greatest under the head of imperial receipts. In municipal receipts there was an increase of £2,000. The net result, as shown in the accounts of the Rangoon municipal fund or of the Rangoon port fund. An examination of the imperial and provincial accounts separately gives the following results. The imperial receipts amounted to £1,250,523, or less by £219,754 (14·9 per cent.) than in the previous year. The imperial expenditure amounted to £252,544 as compared with £242,179 in 1883-84. Provincial receipts amounted to £1,437,596 in 1884-85, or £1,295,596 in the year of report. The extra contribution from imperial funds is included in the latter sum. The expenditure debited to provincial funds amounted to £1,230,863, as compared with £1,140,419 in the previous year. The cost of civil administration amounted to £1,129,362, or £14,692 less than in 1883-84. The surplus available for military charges, share of the cost of the imperial administration, &c., was £560,611, or £282,820 less than in the previous year. The net remittances to India amounted to £1, 95,903.

In no branch of the administration was financial pressure more severely felt than in the Public Works Department. The total expenditure of the year, exclusive of outlay on railways, amounted to £340,732 against £444,516 in 1883-84. The provincial expenditure amounted to only £247,080, of which £63,057 was devoted to establishments and tools and plant, £133,636 to original works, and £50,214 to repairs. Some important works for the defence of Rangoon were begun towards the end of the official year and have been completed. No other military works of importance were undertaken. The greater part of the expenditure on provincial works was spent on the construction of roads, the total amount of work under this head amounting to £78,126. The works are described in detail in the body of the report and call for no further notice here. Provincial expenditure on account of public buildings amounted to £53,000, of which sum nearly £30,000 was spent on original works. The capital outlay on State railways during the year 1884 amounted to £365,910, of which £302,940 were spent on the Ava State line. The revenue during the year was Rs. 2128,349 as compared with £101,052 in the previous year. The earnings amounted to £210,542 against £156,289 in 1883-84. The number of passengers carried on the two lines was 2,734,100. The Sittang Valley line was opened for traffic as far as Nyaunglebin, 93 miles from Rangoon, in August, 1884, and in the current year was opened throughout its whole length from Rangoon to Toungbo. The total cost of the Toungbo line has been about £1,225,000. Apart from the actual profits which may be realized from the traffic on this line, the outlay will be well repaid by the opening out of a new trade route by increasing the facilities of communication between Rangoon and the Tounghoo frontier. As an example of the improvement immediately effected in the rate and cost of through communication between Rangoon and Tounghoo, it may be mentioned that cash relief of the Tounghoo garrison used to occupy 25 days and cost Rs. 19 000 for the journey to and from Tounghoo and Rangoon. Now the relief occupies two days and costs Rs. 9,400. As soon as affairs in Upper Burmah are settled the speedy extension of the railway to Mandalay and eventually on to Bhamo may be attempted.

THE COST OF ELECTION.

THE well-worn apologue of Rabelais, touching the bad quarter of an hour which passes between eating the liver and paying the reckoning, must have occurred during the past few days to many candidates for parliamentary honours. Election agents are busily engaged in collecting the accounts and it is with more than a little trepidation that some among them are drawing up the schedule demanded by the Corrupt Practices Act. The payment of the bill was at no time the most pleasant part of a candidate's duty; but the bill itself was never so formidable as now. This, paradoxical as it may seem, arises from the limitation of the expenditure enforced by the Act in question. Formerly it was a matter of the greatest ease to put down those sums on which an election judge was not likely to pass a harsh opinion; but now even the most innocent items might have a disastrous effect. Not only the candidate himself, but his agent must not a candidate pay for carriages, for favours, for bands, or for banners; not only is he bound down to a certain number of committee-rooms and a small allowance of messengers; but his total disbursements must not exceed a definite amount. The most innocent candidate and the most astute agent may be found entangled within the meshes of the Act when the crop of petitions now being sown comes to be reaped by certain selected members of the High Court of Justice.

Under such circumstances it is no wonder that candidates should look back with a sigh upon the contests of the past, when an aspirant to a seat could secure band-playing and bell-ringing could hire every cab in the district, and could spend his money as he pleased upon committee-rooms & messengers. It is true that since Mr. Healy's judgment we have had to decide upon election petitions under little items of expenditure which a Commitee of the House, with a touch of fellow-feeling would have permitted have been frowned upon. When this had been ascertained, the obvious thing to do was to leave them out of the published account; but this would entail severe penalties on both candidate and agent now. It will be interesting to see how very narrow a margin has been allowed in many constituencies between the authorized expenditure and the sum announced to have been spent; and it may be taken for granted that where the two are remarkably close, unpleasant suggestions will be offered by the supporters of the opposing candidate. In any case, however, there cannot be the extraordinary discrepancies between the cost of elections in boroughs of the same size which have marked previous contests. At the last dissolution, for instance, two candidates were returned for a metropolitan borough at a joint cost of less than £2 2,000; while in another London constituency two members of the same politics were seated after spending six times that amount. Metropolitan boroughs are now very much smaller, and the allowable expenditure (outside the returning officer's charges and the candidate's strictly limited personal disbursements) varies, according to the number of voters, from five to six hundred pounds.

This is certainly a very paltry amount compared with the election bills of the past. Concerning the great Oxfordshire contest of 1754—when, though there were ninety-five votes between the second and third on the poll, the high sheriff returned all four candidates, in order that they might fight the matter out on petition—Horace Walpole records that "a knowing lawyer said that, with purchasing tenures, votes, and carrying on the election and petition, £55,000 will not pay the whole expense." This purchase of tenures was not an infrequent device before the Reform Act, and it added enormously to the cost of the county elections; just as the manufacture of freemen did to that of the boroughs. At a contest for Maldon at the dissolution of 1826, the aggregate expenses of the three candidates were estimated to amount to £40,000; and this was not to be wondered at seeing that two thousand persons were brought from all parts of the kingdom to be admitted as burgesses. Three thousand three hundred and sixteen persons polled in a place having a total population of only about that number. The total cost of the Leicester contest at the same general election was £61,000; while one candidate for Colchester is recorded to have disbursed as much as £26,000. Yet these sums, heavy as they are, pale into insignificance beside those of the great Yorkshire contest of 1807, when Wilberforce and Lord Milton were returned, and Mr. Lascelles was defeated; the total cost of the fifteen days' fight being measured not by thousands of pounds but by hundreds of thousands.

It is not, however, necessary to go back so far to find instances of heavy expenditure at elections. The records of the Commissions which inquired into the political concerns of Totnes and Great Yarmouth, Bridgwater and Beverley, form a mine of interesting information for those who would wish to study bribery as a fine art. One member for Yarmouth, for instance, is stated to have spent £70,000 to maintain his seat, and any candidate who would have wished the electors to be content with a few miserable hundreds would have been speedily taught that politics mean business in that borough. But, even quite recently, legitimate expenses were very high. The returned cost of the North Riding contest in 1865 was £27,000; that of South Lancashire was £17,000, of North Durham £14,000, of North Staffordshire £14,000, of two other county divisions £13,000 each, of three more £12,000 each; and, to go to the boroughs, that of Westminster touched the last-named amount. In these days as much money may be spent, perhaps, but in a different way; and even the most stringent Corrupt Practices Act cannot prevent an intending candidate from building a free library, a fever hospital, or a convalescent home, any of which presents to a borough constituency has been recommended by keen wire-pullers as likely to have much the same effect as the more direct bribery of old. As to the county constituencies, they do not care much about libraries or hospitals; but a different and more effectual way has been discovered for "getting ate them.—*St. James's Gazette.*

JEWISH SLANG.

PREVIOUS to what has been roughly called the Iron age of Judaism the Hebrews spoke everywhere the vernaculars of the countries in which they dweit. When, however, they became secluded in Ghetti, or were driven hither and thither by the varying winds of persecution, their languages pursued a course of development of their own, gradually assuming the forms of distinct dialects. In this way arose the Judeo-German dialect, which, with its sub-dialects of Judeo-Polish, Judeo-Slavonic, and Judeo-Alsatian, consists of a fundamental German method and an archaic polyglot vocabulary. This has been corrupted into articulate uniformity and varied into sub-dialects by different groups of Jews, who exchange many phrases of local terms. Several cognate jargons have been formed in a similar way, notably Judeo-Arabic, Judeo-Persic, and Judeo-Spanish. The last, which is also called "Ladino" (*latin*) was at one time almost as widely spread as Judeo-German, and was the domestic and communal language of the earliest Jewish settlers in this country after the return under Cromwell. It consists of fifteenth-century Castilian arrested in the natural progress of its development by the expatriation of the Spanish Jews, and then turned into a field of linguistic vagrancy, which has resulted in much the same result as is exhibited by Judeo-German. "Ladino" is now almost unknown in Western Europe, although the records of such congregations as that of Beyis Marks, in London, were kept in it until as late as a century ago. On the other hand, Judeo-German is still a robust and flourishing jargon. It has its grammars and dictionaries and an extensive and varied literature. Between three and four millions of Jews in Germany, Russian Poland, Austria-Hungary, the Danubian Principalities, Scandinavia, Holland, England, and the United States speak, read, and write it as their mother-tongue; and where, as in England, native-born generations of Jews have ceased to speak it as a vernacular, a remnant of its vocabulary still survives as slang.

Even in this attenuated form—used very generally by Jews among themselves—the jargon presents many interesting features, and is a perfect mine of folk-lore and out-of-the-way history. In the first place, we may note how a record of Jewish wanderings is preserved in the varied origins of the expressions used. There are the Chaldee words, dating from the enforced captivity which first brought the Hebrews into contact with astrological religious ideas. These include, appropriately enough, "levonoh" (moon) and "mazel" (star, used in the sense of "luck"), together with such general expressions as "tarnegol" (cock), "shtuss" (nonsense), and "minhag" (custom). Then we have Talmudic arabic and Talmudic-Greek; the former contributing, *inter alia*, "duchenen" (to bless by the priests), "gausses" (death agony), "schitta" (system); and the latter "apotropos," (guardian), "befarhesia" (public), from "porhesia," "margolious" (pearls), "pargamatio" (trade), "sandec" (god-father), from "syndic." From the Latin are derived "benschen" (bless), from *benedicere* "kaulmaus" (pen), from *calamus*; "mappe" (the hand round the Scroll of the Law, from *mappa mundi*), "preier" (pray), from *orare* and *precari*; "planquen" (weep), from *plangere*. Among modern languages French yields "premen" from *prendre*, "mosse" from *mousse*, "schlang" (to beat), "schlangen" (sausages), "schlangen" (rabbits), a term of the clothes-mart, said to be derived from *châles-rapes* or *derapes*; and "possiamp" (too late), from *passé le temps*. Italian is the source of "pilzer" (girl), from *putella*, and warnes" (shroud) from *sargagna*; and from German we come a host of expressions so completely appropriated by Jews that even the holy ceremony of circumcision is described in that language as "jidschen," from *jüdschen*, "to make Jew." There is also an archaic English element in any of the Jewish dialects, doubtless because the early English Jews spoke little Anglo-Saxon. On the other hand, not a few Jewish expressions have been incorporated into the English language. "Chaucer's "g'nopn" is obviously the Hebrew "gonoph" (chief), although the identity of the two words has only recently been indicated by Mr. S. L. Lee. Many expressions are of curious and mysterious origin. Among the latter may be mentioned the common exclamations "Schmuss barjentes" (Nonsense!) and "Nebbich" (Pity!). "Schmuss" is undeniably Hebrew, and means "rumours;" but "barjentes" is claimed both by Italian and French. One philologer argues that it is a corruption of *far niente*; another, who spells it "puriendis," insists that it is derived from *pour vien dire*. Similar doubt exists as to the meaning of "Nebbich," which is some old Slavonic dialect means "certainly" or "indeed." The fact that it has not this signification in Judeo German, but is exclusively employed as an exclamation of pity, has suggested the theory that it is a corruption of the German *nie bei euch*, and that it is founded on the opening words of the agonizing verse in Lamentations (i., 12). A very curious origin is ascribed to the popular word "schlemihl" (unlucky person), immortalized by Chamisso in the title of his famous story. There seems to be little doubt that it is identical with the name—Schelumiel—of the prince whose offering was brought on the fifth day of the Dedication of the Tabernacle (Num. vii., 36). On each day of the Feast of Dedication it is customary to read in synagogue of the offering brought on the corresponding day by its respective prince; and, as every day of the festival can happen on Sabbath except the fifth, the invidious distinction of never having the honour to be read of on that day falls to the lot of Schelumiel only. Hence the use of the word to indicate a person apparently born with a wooden ladle in his mouth. Among curious etymologies that of "Bizilmaner" (Irish) is probably unsurpassed. The first German Jew who came to this country, thinking the root of the word "Ir-is" had something to do with the German "Eier" (eggs) straightway translated it into Hebrew "Beizim."

The Bible supplies a goodly number of locutions. A sinister counsellor is called "Achitoufel," after the astute politician who embraced the cause of Absalom against David; a Jew-hater "Amolek" (Amalek) or "Houon" (Haman); a giant "Og-Melech-Habashon" (Og, King of Bashan); and quarrelsome brothers "Shimen and-Lavi" (Simeon and Levi). "Shikker (drunk) an Lot" is a familiar picture of intoxication; "Yokel's kol but Eset's hand" (Jacob's voice but Esau's hand) indicates a hypocrite; "Chochem Shloome" (wisdom of Solomon) describes a high degree of sagacity; "When the Moshiach (Messiah) comes" is an equivalent for the Greek Kalends. In the same vein of mild scepticism is the portrayal of an effete law, "Holochah l'Mosheh m'Sinai" (A law of Moses on Sinai); and the observation, frequently made when a rich man preaches contentment to the poor, "Hakkel hebel" (All is vanity), said Schlomoe Melech (King Solomon), after he had enjoyed everything." In folk-lore Jewish slang is especially rich. The expression "Ha-kodoush Borchu" (The Holy One, blessed be He) is an exhaust of the profound religiousness which prohibited the mention of the name of God. Toores Mosheh "(Law of Moses), as a current equivalent of "truth," embodies a whole history of Jewish martyrdom. "Shool" (school), as the popular term for synagogue, preserves the memory of the educational origin of that institution. "Apikaures" (Epikuros), as the designation of a freethinker or heretic, carries us back to the time when nothing was more bitterly hated in Judea than the Grecian wisdom; while the later period in the history of Hebrew thought, when the Jews became the prime diffusers of Greek philosophy, is fixed, and its specific bias set forth, in the admirable exclamation "Chochme Aristotles" (wisdom of Aristotle). A witty description of a woman of light character is the "Kahal's mezuza." "Kahal" means community, and "mezuza" the small scroll affixed to the doorposts of Jewish houses in accordance with the commandment, Deut. vi, 9, and xi, 20. It is the practice of every pious Jew to kiss this scroll when he passes it, and hence the "Kahal's mezuza" means a person who may be kissed by every passer-by. The oaths and salutations of modern Jews are most often expressed in dialect. "By shmajim meoraz" (By heaven and earth), "By chaje rooshe" (By the life of my head), and "By my neshome" (soul) are the principal asseverations used. The salutations are more varied. "Sholem aleechem" (Peace be with you) is the greeting for ordinary days; "Good vontof" (Heb. *Yom tov*=good day) for festivals; "Good Shobbos" (Sabbath) for Sabbaths; "Masel tov" (good luck), or "Masel and broche" (Luck and blessing), for occasions of domestic merry-making; "L'chaim" (For life) on drinking together, and "Assusse" (Health) on sneezing. A more solemn expression of politeness is the apostrophe "Olaf hasholam" (Peace be with him), which no Jew fails to mutter after the name of a dead relative or friend.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

DR. ZUKERTORT has left England for New York, on his way to take part in a contest which is generally expected to be the most interesting ever engaged in by two chess-players. For some time past it has been generally admitted that the claim to the championship rests between Steinitz and Zukertort, the respective winners of the great tournaments of 1882 and 1883; but the connoisseurs have been almost equally divided in opinion as to which player was the better of the two. There was no possible way of determining the question except by a set match between them; and yet until a few weeks ago all efforts to arrange a meeting were ineffectual. When two persons have each established a fair claim to be considered the best player of the time it is often difficult to bring them together in a single combat which must needs degrade one of them from his proud position. In this case, however, all obstacles have been surmounted; and the conditions of the match seem to have been arranged to the satisfaction of both players.

While the great match is pending there will be much speculation as to the chances of the two champions; but it is impossible to extract from the records of previous matches any clear indication as to the probable result. To use a sporting phrase, the "public form" exhibited by the two is so nearly equal, that no odds can reasonably be asked for upon either of them. Steinitz is the elder man and the older player. He was born in 1836, and lived from 1862 till lately in England. In 1862 he won the sixth prize in the London tournament in which Anderssen was first and Paulsen second. In 1865 he took first prize in Dublin; but in 1867, at the Grand International Tournament in Paris, he appeared only third on the list of winners after Kolisch and Winawer. In the same year he played second to Neumann at Dresden, and at Baden three years later was second to Anderssen. Then in 1872 he came out first in London, with Blackburne second and Zukertort third; and the next year won again at Vienna, with Blackburne again second and Anderssen third. Meanwhile in 1870 he had played a match with Anderssen whom he beat by 8 games to 6; and nine years later, playing for London, won the correspondence match between that

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1.

MONEY market closed on account of the New Years' day Being a general holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
31	Rosario (s)	Dugdee ...	Hull, Nov. 27.
	Kt. of St. Patrick	Jones ...	Panarth, Dec. 2.
Jan.			
1	Fiamstead (s)	Robertson	Liverpool, Nov. 28.
	Satara (s)	Mackernoss.	Busreh, Dec. 18.
	County of Salopsh	Rice	Cardiff, Nov. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	R. Rubattino (s) ..	Merello	Genoa.
	Bosphorus (s)	Smith	Naples and Genoa.
	Ravenna (s)	Cole	London.
	Bhownugger (s) ..	Nacoda	Bhownugger.
	Euphrates (s)	Jones	Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
28 Calna (s)..... Bellwood ... Bombay, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURE.
Dec. 28.—Steamer Pekin.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, December 31.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·008
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·5
Dew Point	64·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·669
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·9
General Directions of Wind	NNW. N. ENE. NE. WNW. NW. NNW. NNE. N.
Movement of wind in 21 hours*	293

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, December 31.

The Provincial C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

No 2 (Native) Mountain Battery—Lt C de C Hamilton, R A, 2nd Subaltern, Offg 1st Subaltern, to be Offg Comdt vice Gardiner proceeded on sick leave.

Lt. H D Grier, R A, 3rd Subaltern, to be Offg 2nd Subaltern.

Lieut A R Braid, R A, to be Offg 3rd Subaltern.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Medical Staff—Surgn R R K Elmes, for 6 months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

8th Bo Infy—Maj or H S Tandy, (S C), to Nusseerabad from 13th Dec, 1885, to 12th Jan, 1886, on private affairs under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

I M S—Surgn-Major J P Stratton, M D, from 9th Dec. 1885, to 8th June, 1886, on private affairs under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

G I P R Vol Corps—Lieut G W Hillier, to Australia, from 1st Jan, 1886, to 30th June, 1886, on medical certificate.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.
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DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.
MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
GENTLEMEN,
A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.
Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal
Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
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BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SETTNA—December 30, at 12 Bellasis-road, Byculla, the wife of Mr. J. D. Settna, of a son.
NICHOLSON—January 1, at 23 Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, the wife of E. Ferrers Nicholson, Esq., of a son.
OSTREHAN—December 31, at Poona, the wife of Col. Ostrehan, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEADON—December 28, at Ravenswood, Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C Beadon, of a daughter (still-born).
HEYSHAM—December 26, at Calcutta, the wife of H R Heysham, of a son.
PEYER—December 22, at Mertinga, South Sylhet, the wife of James Peter, of a son.
POPE—December 27, at Trichinopoly, the wife T Archdale Pope, Madras Survey, of twins (son and daughter).
RADFORD—December 16, at Madhopur, the wife of Captain O C Radford, 4th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
SCOTT—December 15, at Sialkot, the wife of R Scott Quarter-master, West Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRY—CHARRIER—December 23, at Shillong, by the Revd Coleridge Spring, Dr D F Barry, Indian Medical Service, to Ella Pauline, youngest daughter of Paul A Charrier, Esq, of Bordeaux, (France).
FORDYCE—SARKIES—December 26, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev W B Taylor, C A W Fordyce, Special Dy Collector, Berhampore, Moorshedabad, to Miss D S Sarkies, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

PULLEY—December 26, at Dilkusa, Lucknow, John Crosby, the dearly loved child of Captain and Mrs Charles Pulley, aged 16 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1886.

UPPER Burmah has been annexed to the Indian Empire. The proclamation, the substance of which reaches us from Calcutta notifies—what had already been formally declared—that the territories formerly governed by King Theebaw will no longer be under his rule. But it goes on to make the more substantive declaration that these territories have become part of Her Majesty's dominions, and will, during her Majesty's pleasure, be administered by the Government of India. Clearly, the events succeeding the occupation of Mandalay have strengthened the arguments for annexation, and have completed the evidence as to the Government of the necessity of a course upon which in the first instance, they, were by no means fully resolved. The fact, that the country has been annexed without the personal inquiry upon the spot which the Viceroy contemplated three weeks ago, shows how strong must have been the argument for annexation which thee events supplied. A condition of things, which threatens to develope into anarchy, increases the difficulty of solving the problem by any less drastic measure, and this no doubt will be one of the chief reasons which the Government will offer in defence of their decision. In the absence of information to the contrary, we must assume that they have strong and special reasons for a decision which they cannot have arrived at with a light heart. We have no respect whatever for Mr. Bright's ready suggestion that decisions of this kind are made in the interests of officials who count upon profiting, by an extension of the area under British administration. We have the Viceroy's own word for it, that the Government have anxiously weighed the advantages and the disadvantages of full annexation on the one hand, and of a Protectorate on the other. Whether they have been wise in their judgment is a question which Mr. Bright's suggestion of personal interest does not at all help us to decide. There were great and obvious reasons in favour of a course short of annexation, provided always that these reasons were not overweighed by considerations of paramount state necessity. Those who have had doubts about the wisdom of the larger measure will neither forget nor withdraw them. But they will be content to await the test of experience. Public opinion at home, so far as it finds expression in the London newspapers, strongly favours the policy upon which the Government have determined. The suggestion of the *Times*, that an equitable arrangement in relation to the frontier should be made between England and China is shrewd enough ; it is highly probable, however, that it has been fully anticipated by the Government. Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion House clearly pointed to that.

THE New Year's Day Honours *Gazette* is so seldom a publication, which entirely explains itself, that it is always safer to accept approvingly the nominations which everyone can understand, and to leave it to time and the fuller knowledge which always awaits the patient mind to remove whatever mystery surrounds the others. No one, for instance, can quite explain why the Sultan of Muscat should have been made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. But on the other hand no one could have given a good reason why the Knighthood of that illustrious order should have remained closed to so loyal and well intentioned a chief as His Highness Seyid Toorkee Said Beg; and it may be presumed that the Resident in the Gulf, who knows much more about His Highness than the rest of us, has been able to satisfy the highest authorities that he will be a worthy accession to the order. The two other nominations to the Grand Commandership may be more easily accounted for. The Maharaja of Ulwar, as was fully recognized during the Viceroy's recent visit to his capital, has ruled for the advantage of his people a state which fifteen years ago gave the Government of India very serious trouble. Neither in his case nor in that of the Thakore of Bhownuggur can the distinction be regarded as an empty compliment. The Bhownuggur chief may fairly claim a place amongst the most progressive and enlightened territories of the Kattywar Princes. His State is behind none of the territories in the Province in Educational and administrative advancement, and it is in such a nomination as this that the practical utility of a distinction which it is easy enough to regard as ministering rather to the vanities of rulers than to the necessities of States is vindicated. The Maharajah of Jodhpore, who has been made a Knight Commander of the Order, also receives an honour to which an enlightened and well prosperous administration fairly entitles him. The three nominations to the Companionship of the Star of India will, we believe, be unreservedly approved. Mr. Ilbert, has spent well the years in which he has filled the responsible post of Legal member of Council, and India may look for yet more useful service from him than that which he has already rendered. One of the most accomplished legal draftsmen of his day, with a firm grasp of legal principles, and with an undoubted capacity for applying them to the practical necessities of Indian legislation, he is a servant whom the state does well to honour. In Bombay, there is no need to vindicate the judgment which has singled out Mr. Melville for a place in the same Companionship. It is well known here that it is entirely through Mr. Melville's own choice that he is not to day in possession of a seat in the Secretary of State's Council. The honour that has been paid him may seem superfluous, but it at any rate reaffirms and emphasises the confidence that was shown in him, when he was asked to take a place at the India Office, and as such it will be regarded with satisfaction in the Presidency which Mr. Melville has so well served. Amongst the list of nominations to the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire there is only one that awakens interest on this side of India, and that is one which adds to the well earned honours already borne by Sir Frank Souter. We need not indicate here, on the scene of his labours, how fully the service which the Commissioner of Police has rendered to the public of Bombay justifies this new recognition of the success of his administration. Colonel Higgins' nomination, like some nominations of Volunteer officers at home to the Companionship of the Bath in recent years, is an interesting acknowledgment, on the part of the Government of the value of the volunteer force. If not exactly an innovation it supplies a precedent which may well be followed frequently in the future, and the Government of India will seldom find difficulty in discovering officers worthy of the distinction, and not in the Punjab alone.

IF, as is always probable, the easy capture of Mandalay leads to a demand for the grant of a medal to the troops engaged, we hope the civil officers who have been under fire will not be forgotten. Colonel Sladen, the Commissioner and Sessions Judge of Arakan, who went as Political Officer with General Prendergast's force, took a personal share in the capture of Minhla, accompanying one of the investing parties. His Assistant, Mr. Phayre, of the Bengal Civil Service, and, we believe, several other civil officers, were exposed to the same dangers in that affair. Captain Jenkins, Mr. Eales, B. C. S., and the rest who went with the expedition from Tounghoo have been in the same position. But it seems that some of the officials in Lower Burmah have been exposed to far more serious perils than the military forces. Colonel Street, the Commissioner and Judge of Rangoon and the Pegu division, had to stand the encounter of an armed band when a sanguinary fight ensued, and twelve men were left dead on the field. Mr. Weidemann, B. C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Shwaygyin, was attacked in his own district in a similar manner, and actually received a bullet in his hip. Mr. Shaw, B. C. S., an Assistant Commissioner in the same district, was in command of a police detachment of about fifty men, when he suddenly had to defend himself against a gang of two or three hundred. Half of his police ran away—at least so it is reported : with the remainder, who were Sikhs, he threw up an entrenchment and stood a siege of three days, when all their ammunition being exhausted, they managed to escape in the darkness of the night to a place of greater safety. Mr. Snadden, a police officer, was with him in this adventure. These disburbances occurring not very far from the towns of Rangoon, Pegu, and Moulmein, a great deal of alarm naturally ensued. A contemporary states that in one day above three hundred people were brought up before the magistrates at Rangoon as dangerous characters, from whom security for their behaviour was to be demanded. The Volunteer force has been invaluable in protecting that city by night patrols : and a new corps of Volunteer artillery, under the command of the Commissioner of Tenasserim, has been raised in Moulmein. Detachments of troops have been sent to a number of places in the Delta of the Irrawaddy, in order to attack the armed marauders and to overawe intending evil-doers. It is much to be desired that inquiry should be made into the causes which have reduced the peaceful country round Rangoon and Moulmein to something like a state of siege.

AN attempt is being made to popularise vegetarianism in Bombay. A society has been formed under the title of the Pure Food Society, the head-quarters of which are established in Elphinstone Circle, at a restaurant, where pease, pie, tomato dumplings, and many equally interesting varieties of vegetable dishes can be provided at a few minutes' notice, for the moderate charge of three annas a dish. At the same place may be obtained, at a very small outlay, a large collection of tracts expounding briefly the arguments that have been brought forward by vegetarians in support of their doctrines. They do not all advocate pure vegetarianism. Some of those, who are opposed to the use of animal food, are chiefly moved by sympathy for the pain suffered by the animals slaughtered, and have no repugnance to taking eggs and milk from the friendly hen or cow. Thus. Professor F. W. Newman, the President of the Society, advocates what he calls the "Vem" diet, coining a word out of the initial letters of vegetables, eggs, and milk, which are the constituents of the diet he recommends. Some of the arguments, adduced in favour of the "Vem" diet and of pure vegetarianism, seem to deserve serious consideration, especially in a country, the majority of the inhabitants of which have been led by the guidance of nature and the accumulated experience of centuries to adopt a vegetarian diet. The fact, that in all hot countries men eat food, either entirely or mainly vegetable, is a familiar argument for the proposition that health is not promoted in hot climates by the eating of much flesh. But, it does not therefore follow, that Englishmen in India would do well to become as ascetic in their food as a Brahmin. In their case, we must remember that by education and the tendencies inherited from many generations of ancestors, they have become habituated to eating flesh ; so that suddenly to abstain from it altogether, would in many cases be very injurious. Perhaps the strongest of the arguments for vegetarianism, is that based upon experience. A numerous array of instances can be brought forward by vegetarians, to show how far from the truth, is the idea, that a vegetable diet is necessarily incompatible with vigorous health, strength, and courage. To prove the contrary, a large number of individual vegetarians are mentioned from Cyrus, the founder of the Persian Empire, who will be a favourite instance for the conversion of Parsee eaters of flesh, down to Mr. John Davie, of Dunfermline, who has been a vegetarian for forty years, and now at eighty-three "enjoys vigorous health with the promise of many years of active life." But, as we cannot be quite sure, that such a very ancient person as Cyrus never ate flesh ; and may suspect that other individual instances quoted, have been exceptional, it is more to the point to bring forward nations and communities such as the Spartans, the west country Irishmen, Chili miners, and Nile boatmen, who have been celebrated for great valour or great physical strength without ever indulging in the use of animal food. It must, however, be remembered that all these instances, though to the point, have only a negative value. They prove conclusively, that animal food is not absolutely necessary for the production of great strength or vigorous health. But they do not prove that vegetarianism is more conducive to health and strength than a mixed diet, for just as many or more instances might be brought forward of individuals and communities, that have thriven upon animal food. Another favourite argument with vegetarians is, that based upon the chemical analysis of food. Tables and diagrams are brought forward to illustrate the fact, that a pound of wheat, peas, or beans, is far richer in the constituents that form bone, brain, and muscle, and supply heat and force, than a pound of mutton chop or beefsteak. This may be accepted on chemical evidence, but the doubt remains, whether everybody can assimilate vegetables as readily as flesh. Unbaked flour is rich in all the materials of which our frames are composed ; but a copious supply of it might be swallowed without much nourishment being derived therefrom. It is quite possible that, if a mixed diet is much more palatable than vegetable dishes, it may be more easily assimilated and therefore more nutritious. It is the office of such restaurants as that, which has now been started at Bombay, to show that, a large variety of really attractive dishes may be made out of purely vegetable ingredients. We have no doubt, that the restaurant and the Pure Food Society by which it has been started, will do a considerable amount of good in the shape of food reform among the Europeans, Parsees, and Mahometans of Bombay. Of course, it is not to be expected, that a large number of converts to pure vegetarianism will be made, nor is it desirable, that everyone should suddenly change the diet to which he has been accustomed from his childhood. Perhaps some few confirmed dyspeptics might find it worth while to try, whether a pure vegetarian diet might not make their life brighter. But the chief use of ventilating the subject is, that the consideration of what vegetarians have to say may lead to a moderate reform in the style of cookery, popular among Englishmen in India, that would almost certainly be beneficial. There can be little doubt, that we eat too much animal food in India. There is a pretty general concensus of the highest medical opinion testifying to the fact, that even in England far too much animal food is eaten, especially among the upper classes of society. Sir Henry Thompson has no hesitation in saying that "Englishmen generally have adopted a diet adapted for a somewhat more northerly latitude than that, which they occupy ; that the cost of their food is therefore greater than it need be, and that the numerous forms of indigestion and much resulting chronic disease are further necessary consequences of the same error." If Englishmen commit this error in England, they commit it in a very much more aggravated form in this country. For, as a rule, the Englishman in India, instead of decreasing his daily amount of animal food in accordance with the requirements of the hotter climate, actually does the contrary ; and eats more meat at his meals in India than he would in England. Almost all medical men who have had experience of life in India inveigh against this injurious practice. Surgeon-General Moore, in his remarks upon diet, says that "vegetable food is, generally speaking, better adapted to a tropical climate than animal food," and advises the European, especially when newly arrived, "to partake sparingly of animal food, which is not required by the system to the same extent as in a temperate climate." Dr. Mair, of Madras, in his "Medical Guide for Anglo-Indians" reminds us that "it has over and over again been remarked, that those who eat largely of animal food in the tropics are less healthy, than those in whose diet, vegetable food predominates." We believe, that every medical book and all the doctors in India insist upon the same fact, although the appearance of our tables at breakfast, tiffin, and dinner show that their warnings for the most part fall upon deaf ears. That the same truth should be inculcated even though in an exaggerated form from a new source, may do some good, and the vegetarian movement that has been set on foot in Bombay, may therefore be regarded with interest, though a caution against the reckless dietetic experiments may be necessary.

EASTWARD BOUND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 13.

To arrive at Rangoon, it is necessary to steam for some hours up the Rangoon River—one of the many mouths of the Irrawady. This river might easily pass for the lower reaches of the Hugli, the width being about the same ; and the country on either hand being level and covered with an abundance of jungle with here and there marshes and lakelets. There is little sign of cultivation, and the population, where there is any, is sparse and poor. The city of Rangoon is of recent growth, and is evidently prosperous and ambitious. Two fine pagodas, conspicuous above all other buildings, differentiate as it is at first view from Indian cities ; but it is obviously a modern port, a place of business before all, and the pagodas soon come to be regarded as of subordinate interest and importance. The river is wide and deep, and on one bank there are quays on which are erected the custom-house, the court of justice, and other large buildings, while warehouses and the like continue along the line. A tramway now worked by steam locomotives runs round on their farther side and facilitates intercommunication. The city is well and simply planned. Certain leading thoroughfares, a hundred feet wide, are parallel to each other, and are connected by cross-streets, two of each alternate set of the latter being known by numbers in the American fashion —as 38th street, 37th street, one being named, as Phayre St., Barr-street, &c. The streets are kept very clean ; at all events the principal of them are well swept. The drainage is said to be bad where it exists at all, and in the lanes and bye-ways, there is a proportionate amount of disease. On the whole, however, Rangoon may be considered healthy. There is an abundant supply of good water, which no doubt contributes to this result, the breezes from the Gulf of Martaban and down the river ; and the cool nights resulting from the heavy dews no doubt counting for much. The port ranks next to Calcutta and Bombay in the extent of its commerce, which is large, and shows a constant tendency to expansion. Fed by a thousand miles of navigable river, surpassing the Ganges in volume and value, it could not well be otherwise than prosperous, even if it were not the chief port of entry for all Burmah, Lower and Upper.

There are many imposing buildings in Rangoon, which seems to have kept its eye on Bombay in ordering its structural life ; but the number of houses built of wood soon comes to be noticed, and it gives to the city an appearance of youth and immaturity scarcely harmonising with the general pretensions of the place. The fact that Burmah is the country of teak, in part accounts for the free use of timber in street architecture. But what has perhaps a greater influence on the selection of the building material is that until recently the provident Government which is the ground (land-proprietor ?) landlord has refused to grant building-leases for more than fifteen years, and even now will not consent to give them for a longer period than thirty. In the course of a few years, the unearned increment will be so considerable, that the State-landlord will make a lot of money by selling its land for what it will then bring. Meanwhile, however the growth of the town is retarded. People are unwilling to build on ephemeral leases, and they satisfy their immediate needs by running up timber houses. Fortunately the abundance and cheapness of teak, which is not quite the prize that it usually is in Bombay, enables the structure to be of generous kind. Many houses commence at the first floor, the ground floor forming part of the compound. The houses thus constructed seem to stand upon stilts ; they have the advantage of being safe guarded from the damp and possible malaria, which might follow if they were built directly on the soil. It might be worth the attention of the Government of Bombay to recommend the Government of India to follow the example of the Government of British Burmah, in regard to the system of short leases, though the latter is of itself open to criticism. At present there is, and there will be for many years to come, a quantity of Government land in Bombay, which is absolutely idle and unproductive, because the Government hold out for high prices which no one can afford to pay. Rather than continue unprofitably to play the dog in the manger ; Government might let the land on fifteen years' building leases, which would be sufficient to induce speculators to run up very good timber houses and shops, which would soon be occupied. The Oval might be utilised in this way, and add at once to the too scanty resources of the port in regard to residence and business requirements. The great Lord Dalhousie, when he visited Rangoon, presented the city with the magnificent royal gardens as a public park and place of recreation. There is a series of beautiful little lakes in this lovely plaisance which Bombay may envy Rangoon. One of the lakes has been utilised as a reservoir, which is fed from the source of the water supply from the city. The best lands are built on a rising ground, beyond the Dalhousie Park, which forms the Malabar Hill of Rangoon. These houses are for the most part built of teak, but on a scale which would probably be deemed madness if the materials were stone and lime. With such a dearth of house accommodation in Bombay, it may be well to turn to implicit tender —with a helping hand from iron—to supply the pressing needs of the rootless public. With Upper Burmah tranquillised, the produce of the immense forests, still untouched by the axe of man, will probably be opened up and teak will become plentiful, and if not cheap, yet less dear. Very fine upper-storied bungalows which would not in Bombay be procurable for less than Rs. 350 a month are to be had in Rangoon for Rs. 170 to a maximum of Rs. 200. Fires are not dreaded in Rangoon, for there, as in Bombay, the mildness of the climate renders fire-places and chimneys quite superfluous. In Bombay, it would be quite possible to insulate from other buildings the wooden houses which might be built more or less temporary on such waste spaces as the Oval and near Back Bay, and on Cumballa Hill. It is mere affectation to apprehend fire in the case of teak houses, while the Marine Lines bear such a charmed life.

In the important matter of Clubs, Rangoon is as well provided as Bombay. It possesses the Pegu Club, the Burmah Club, and the Gymkhana. The latter might be called the Yacht Club, for ladies are admitted and no member owns a Yacht. There is a lawn tennis ground and a cricket ground, reading rooms, billard rooms and other attractions, which make the Gymkhana, a general rendezvous every evening. Calcutta, you will be pained to hear, possesses no club which is civilised enough to admit ladies ; Bombay and Rangoon have that glory to themselves, alone in all Asia.

The basis of the population is of course Burmese and Buddhistic. The Burmese, a Mussulman merchant from the north of India told me, are a nice people, good-natured, and not so difficult to manage as people in India. But he added that there are very few honest men amongst them ; they will tell you lies and play you tricks. Whence it is to be presumed that, like the rest of the human family, the Burmese are a compound of good and bad qualities. I hear on all hands that they are sympathetic and that their family life is very loving. They are charitable and kindly to a degree, spend their money freely on themselves, and upon their friends. They prefer to build a pagoda or endow a religious house to heaping up wealth for themselves or their posterity. To take animal life is sinful. Animals are beings going though a period of tribulation, more deserving of pity and alleviation than that of man himself. Therefore, though there are plenty of cows in the country, the Burmese never or hardly ever drink milk, and then only in imitation of European selfishness. The calf has the sole right to the enjoyment of its mother's milk, and it is left at the teat for three years. He prayeth best who loveth best all things, both great and small. A Burmese mother nurses her own children for two-and-a-half or three years, and it is not an uncommon thing for her to suckle a young goat at one breast while giving nourishment to her infant at the other. Who knows but that the goatling is a temporary tabernacle of some dear one, a friend or sister in a former existence *Un omnium rerum*. We are all going the weary round of 1,40,000 manifestations ; and we may, any of us greater or less, in the next existence, if we make any mistake in this. To be is to sin, so we are none of us safe. The not-to-be—the final *nirvanah* of non-existence—can only be arrived at by great care and circumspection and most loving kindness. Mandalay is a holy city in which no living thing can be put to death. If all our brothers and sisters, and cousins and aunts must be put out of the way, it is necessary to know nothing about the deed and to be very careful not to give the order one self. The King who preceded Theebaw—a very politic and sagacious ruler—could boast that he never saw an order for any execution. He only used to say to the Minister-in-waiting—"Is he yet there ?" And somehow he soon ceased to be there, and the proprieties, religious and political, were never outraged.

The Dufferin Fund is finding its way to British Burmah, where there is great room for a revolution in the method of treating women at the most critical periods of their lives. Burmese womanhood is, however, conservative in its instincts, and it is feared that there will be a stubborn disposition to resist any attempt at innovation. The native lady here is subjected to a terrible ordeal the moment her child sees the light. She is painted all over with a heating ointment and then placed close to a blazing fire and surrounded with hot bricks. She is kept on the stew for seven whole days, during which she is drenched with hot drinks of a formidable kind. At the end of the seven days, says the author of the charming book—"Burmah and the Burmans"—the girl of fifteen is transferred into a woman of thirty, already wrinkled with premature age. But Burman opinion is fanatically in favour of perpetuating this system of treatment, which, strange to say, kills but few victims at the time. They point to catastrophes in European households to show the folly of western modes of treatment and resent any advice to abandon the time-honoured Burmese system. It would be interesting to know whether any similar system of starving and roasting young mothers prevails in Thibet at the present days or prevailed formerly. The cold of that climate might be a reason for so singular a practice. The Burmese came originally from Thibet and have many Thibetan customs ; perhaps that of putting the suffering woman in an improvised oven to keep her from catching cold is a case of survival.

There are three things to which a Burman must submit in his passage through this life—small-pox, the tattooing of handsome patterns from waist to knee, and the wearing of the yellow monk's dress for a time, long or short, according to the degree of his piety. But there is one thing which he does not submit to from any notion of religious obligation ; he does not work for his living, if he can help it. He is very lazy, and, besides, he believes implicitly that his womankind were sent into the world to do his work and save him trouble. And the womenkind share this belief and do their allotted part like men. So the country goes on tolerably well. The men make cigarettes—a foot long and an inch in diameter—and the women work and are happy. There is a growing Chinese community in Rangoon, and the Chinamen, not bringing their womankind with them, marry Burmese women, the marriage system being delightfully simple and accommodating in this interesting country. You marry a lady by drinking a cup of tea with her, and she is your wife until you get tired of her or want to go back to your country. Then you divorce her or she divorces you ; you arrange for the support of the children, and the marriage is at an end. She seeks and finds another husband, and if you are incorrigible you seek another wife. There is nothing in this to frighten a Chinaman, who is so bashful generally when abroad that he lives a life of single blessedness. He marries a Burmese and the children are a great improvement on the Burmese models. They inherit industry from both parents and grow up models of hard-working thrifty citizens. To them, according to men of foresight, belongs the future of Burmah. *Mi*

among the prophets. The
grounds for believing th
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all Burmah to the enterprise o

Besides the Europeans, th
Chinese in Rangoon there are
passage of other denominat
Madras—and Surat, oddly enough—contribute each their quota. Madras sends the least worst of her domestic servants, and they must be employed *faute de mieux*; for at Rangoon no Burmans will take service, though they can be induced to go up-country. Armenians and Jews, chiefly from India, have also their acknowledged place in the community. The Municipality consists of a Town Committee to which each section of the community sends its own representatives who elect a president. The Government nominate a certain number of commissioners who have the same status as the elected members, the latter having the majority as in Bombay. The municipal constitution is regarded as working satisfactorily.

THE BARODA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DEC. 31.

ONE of the chief charms in the city of Baroda is its beautiful public park. It is in reality very extensive, and by the landscape gardener's art is so arranged as to appear twice as large as it really is. Besides, the beauties of lofty trees and gorgeous flowers and fresh green grass, it is well provided with more artificial attractions. For the centre is an upper-storied pavilion which is very convenient for balls and public dinners. Scattered through the gardens may be found an aviary, a fernery and a fine collection of wild animals that seem in their good condition to be well looked after. The grounds are bounded on one side by the channel of the Visvamitri which is spanned by a fine bridge. Such are the grounds in which the people's fete was celebrated on the last day of the old year. The sports commenced at half-past three, but long before that, our crowds of people thronged into the park, the majority to amuse themselves, and others to turn an honest penny out of the affair by supplying the hungry multitude with sweetmeats and such other food as they might require. The crowd wandered about the park admiring all that was to be seen. After passing the outside gates and under a magnificent arch of bougainvillea, that rises high above the avenue leading to the pavilion, they came to an open stucco archway adorned with the British arms on one side, and on the other were represented two elephants of the Gaekwar with his motto underneath. Farther on they went to see the fine lions, tigers, and panthers in the zoological part of the gardens. The lions and tigers were in their cells behind iron gratings, but the bears and the victorious buffalo that had gained the arena sports the day before, and the elephant that had marthed in the front of the marriage procession were tied up in their stalls for closer inspection. The rhinoceros is, I believe, the only specimen of his race in the Gaekwar's collection. Another animal of the same kind with whom this one used to fight in the arena has died, so that the one exhibited before yesterday, in the park and before the arena is left sad and solitary. The spectators seated were for the most part much like those we see in the fairs on the Esplanade *maidan*. Here and there through the park were scattered hollow circles of spectators watching the performances of tumblers, snake-conjurors, and all other kinds of native performers. The more interesting the performance, the thicker was the circle of spectators, and the more difficulty there was for the people not on horseback to see what was going on. However, for the chief *piece de resistance* of the amusements provided, special arrangements were made to enable the upper ten of Baroda to look on in comfort. An enclosure protected from the sun by a large awning was marked off for the rest of the park, and here on rows of seats the Sirdars of Baroda and all others who could be regarded as superior to the common herd sat to contemplate the feats performed by an Australian Blondin, who trod with wonderful grace and dexterity on a slack wire, one-eighth of an inch in diameter. In the middle of the proceedings the Gaekwar drove up in an open carriage with his brother-in-law, the Chief of Sawantwadi, by his side. There were also some close carriages containing the ladies of the Royal party, for whom a screened compartment had been provided on one side of the general audience. Among the feats performed by Rossina—"the wonderful Australian slack wire walker of the world"—were, to quote the quaint words of the programme printed in gold letters by the committee of management, a "heroic feat of drawing a bucket of water and then walking along with it, dancing Highland fling on the wire, his skill in imitating the rowing of a boat, the daring act of lying down, walking, and sitting on the w

TELEGRAMS.

ANNEXATION OF UPPER-BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The annexation of Burmah has been decided upon. The following is the proclamation on the subject :—By command of the Queen-Empress. It is hereby notified that the territories formerly governed by King Theebaw will no longer be under his rule, but have become part of Her Majesty's dominions, and will during Her Majesty's pleasure be administered by such officers as the Viceroy and Governor-General of India may from time to time appoint.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The London press, in discussing the situation in Upper Burmah, warmly approve of the idea of annexation, which is being advocated in many quarters.

The *Times* urges that an equitable arrangement should be made concerning the interests of England and China on the frontier between Burmah and China.

THE HONOURS GAZETTE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

(STAR OF INDIA.)

Knights Grand Commanders :—His Highness Seyid Turkee Said Bag Sultan, Sultan of Muskat ; His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar ; His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Bhownuggur.

Knight Commander :—The Maharaja of Jodhpur (Marwar).

Companions :—The Hon'ble Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, the Hon'ble Maxwell Melville, Bombay Civil Service ; the Hon'ble Henry Edward Sullivan, Madras Civil Service.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Companions :—Sir Frank Henry Souter, Knight C. S. I., Major Lord William Beresford, V. C., Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Higgins, Commandant 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps ; Mortimer Sloper Howell, Bengal Civil Service, District Judge of Mirzapur ; Colonel Arnott Robertson Browning, Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces ; Mar Singh Sardar Bahadur, late Risaldar Major, 9th Bengal Cavalry ; Arthur Wollaston, Revenue Superintendent India Office, London ; Mahomed Hussan Khan, Commander-in-Chief, Bhopal ; Raja Jang Bahacoor Khan, Talukdar Bahraich, Oudh Honorary Magistrate of Rampara ; Babu Sarat Chunder Das, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi ; Lungal ; Pundit Dhoran Narain Rai Bahadur, Native Assistant to Agent to Governor-General, Central India.

OTHER DISTINCTIONS.

The title of Raja upon His Highness the Rawat of Rajgurh is a hereditary distinction, the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon Sri Ramani Raja Deshpande, C. I. E., Zemindar of Mandas, Ganjam, Madras ; the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Munshi Ananda Prasad, Vakil of His Highness Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior ; Munshi Das, Judge Small Cause Court Lucknow ; Ram Kishen Das, Banker and Honorary rate Delhi ; Sah Gobardhan Das, Honorary rate and Banker, Lucknow ; Babu Bhagba Tahsildar of Khada District of Poorea the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal upon Maulvie Maqsad Ali Khan Sessions Judge in the North Western Provinces ; Mahomed Hussain Khan late Assistant Surgeon Punjab.

THE MEMON BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

A successful and unanimous crowded meeting was held at Zakeriahs Mosque to-day, several thousand persons were present. Resolutions were passed opposing the proposed bill to legalise for one declaring memons to be under Mahomedan law and to Memoralize the Government. There was no opposition. The meeting wrote approving of the objects of the Bill. Hajee Abdulwahid Jonus, Chairman of the meeting, Mahomedali Khan, General Mirahmed Mirza, Envoy, Col. Alzalkhan C. S. I., the honorable Mahomed Yusaf Hajee Noor Muhamed Jackeria, Secretary and all influential members of Community were present.

THE BOMBAY TEAM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1

The match continued to-day and terminated in a win for Calcutta, by eight wickets ; Bombay following on after the first innings the not outs, being 6 C. C. Scott and Wilkins, raised the score from 45 to 60, the former making 10 and the latter 15 Holland not out made 12 Total, 88. On going in again, Holland and B. C. C. made 17 and 13 respectively, Prevost made 15, Gaddum whose scores were excellent and steady made 39 Wilkins Pottinger Allan made 10 12 and 22 respectively. All were out for 152 leaving Calcutta 49 to win two wickets fell before 33 was reached. Pereira was lucky and made 20. At 38 Rawlinson and Alexander made the requisite runs for Calcutta. Bombay fielded well all round. Pottinger in the second innings of Calcutta was not in wicket keeping for it. He missed three catches and four balls The Team were entertained royally.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

SOFIA, DEC. 31.

Bulgaria and Servia are demobilising their Reserves. Their standing armies will, however, remain in the field.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast on the evening of the 24th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, DEC. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 3-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		73⅞
4½ ,,		74⅛
3 ,,	Consols for account	99⅛
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	99⅛
4½ ,,	French Rentes	100½
Bar Silver		46 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver coin in the Banking Department combined £11,400,000, Dec. £200,000.

Bills Discounted £23,400,000, increase £2,000,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined £26,100,000, decrease £200,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 39 per cent.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Dec. 31.

10 p.m.		74·3
	FRIDAY, Jan. 1.	
6 a.m.		69·4
10 a.m.		74·4
2 p.m.		84·3
6 p.m.		79·9

THE Special Correspondent of an up-country paper, telegraphing from Mandalay, states that Mr. Bernard has obtained the following estimate of the revenue likely to be forthcoming from Upper Burmah, the authority for the figures being that of Theebaw's ex-Ministers :—Capitation tax, 4 lakhs ; land tax, 8 lakhs ; precious stones and jade, 5 lakhs ; forests, 12 lakhs ; earth oil, 4 lakhs ; picked ten, 9 lakhs ; customs, 15 lakhs ; petty cesses and levies, 9 lakhs ; total, 105 lakhs. To this must be added, the tribute from the Shan States, which would be from five to ten lakhs. Once the British have thoroughly established their authority, it must thus be said that a certain revenue of 110 lakhs would be forthcoming in the first year, if we maintained the monopolies in earth oil, picked ten, customs, and petty cesses. If we abolished these, the revenue would amount to 73 lakhs, at the lowest estimate ; but as the old King Mindon Ming is said to have realised 70 lakhs alone from the capitation tax, mainly owing to efficient collection, this total of 73 lakhs, would soon mount higher. On the annexation of the country, it is estimated that the lowest cost of civil administration would be forty lakhs, while the cost of the garrison of 5,500 men, which General Prendergast recommends as being necessary, would be about thirty lakhs, while some twenty lakhs would be required for public works, barracks, civil buildings, roads, and interest on the cost of the Upper Burma Railway. This would give a total of ninety lakhs. If we abolished customs and monopolies at once, there would thus be a deficit of seventeen lakhs on the first year's administration ; but with a little management and the retention for a time of the least objectionable monopolies and customs a clean balance-sheet could be shown.

The Shan States would form a separate political charge ; Mr. Pilcher, from his special experience, being the officer obviously fitted for the post. Regarding forests, Mr. Ribbentrop might, on Mr. Schlich's return from leave, be put on special duty to inspect and draw up a scheme for conserving and working the forest lands. A good survey of the country would be needed, and this Mr. Horst's topographical party might undertake, the detailed forest survey-work in British Burma being stopped for the present. Regarding financial matters it would probably be found necessary to create a new office of Financial Commissioner. Sir Charles Aitchison, when Chief Commissioner years ago, held that such an appointment was then needed for British Burma and it would obviously be far more required for the whole of United Burma. To save expence the two offices of Revenue Secretary and Commission of Excise and Customs might for a time be given up a Financial Commissioner with a Personal Assistant being appointed in their stead.

THE following officers would probably be employed in administering :—Colonel Sladen and Mr. Burgess as Commissioners ; Major Cooke, Major Adamson, Captain Eyre, Messrs. Colquhoun, Morrison, St. Barbe, Phagre, Weldemann, Collins, Fleming, and Hall Assistant Commissioners. In order to fill the places thus rendered vacant in the British Burma Commission, twelve more Assistant Commissioners would have to be appointed. Six of these could come from India, three from among the Uncovenanted Services and Coopers Hill men in the P. W. D., and three be young military officers anxious for civil employment. Colonel Lowndes could organise the police, Mr. Jamieson officiating for him as Inspector-General at Rangoon. Eight or nine experienced police officers could be sent from British Burma to our new territory, leaving their places to be filled by volunteers from India.

THE indigo sale season is expected to close in about three weeks' time, only about 30,000 maunds remaining to be sold.

THE P. and O. Company have hopes that the Indus may yet be raised, after the change of the monsoon in March next. The company will not sell the wreck to any salvage company, but will endeavour to save all they can themselves.

As most of the zemindars and talukdars in Bengal are still at a loss to understand what they are to do under the Rent Bill, we are pleased to learn that His Highness, the Maharajah of Durbhungah has come forward with an exceedingly liberal proposal for the settlement of the rent with his tenants. His Highness has intimated that he has no intention to exact high rents simply to increase his wealth.

THE *Pioneer*, writing two or three days ago, before it was known that it had been definitely decided to annex Burmah, said it believed the following would be approved as regards the civil administration :—The division of the country into twelve districts, six northern and six southern. The former would be Moganng, Bhamo, and Chindwin to the north-east, north, and north-west respectively ; Sapenago, immediately north of Mandalay ; Ahlone, embracing the southern portion of the Chindwin valley, and, lastly, Mandalay. The southern districts would be Myingyan, Minbla, Pagan, all names now familiar, and Kyaukse, Yaw, and Nyingyan. Regarding the three last named, Kyaukse extends from the south of Ava eastwards to the Shan hills ; Yaw is on the extreme west above Minbla ; while Nyingyan is now a Burmese province adjoining our northern frontier. For administering these, two Commissioners and twelve Deputy Commissioners would be needed, and also twelve Police Superintendents.

THE *Madras Times* hears on good authority that it has been decided that the garrison of Upper Burmah for the present shall consist of eight regiments of Madras Native Infantry in addition to the British corps already there. Of the Madras regiments the four which took part in the expedition will form part, viz., the 1st, 12th, 23rd L. I., and 25th, and these will be reinforced by four more from the Presidency during the next month.

NEWSPAPER opinion in England entirely accords with the views of the general public as to the prudence of giving back to Scindia the fortress of Gwalior. It is felt on all hands that this re-occession should have been made years gone by, and that the pledge of the English Government ought not to have been so long delayed in its fulfilment. Many persons, however, are asking what effect this proceeding will have upon the question of the Berars. "Of course there is a marked difference," says a London correspondent, between the promise given to Scindia and the conditions which England administers the Berars. Nevertheless recent events at Gwalior constitute something like a precedent which can be used, at any rate, for the sake of argument.

THE Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, it is pointed out in *Truth*, finds great difficulty in disposing of his estate in Norfolk. The fact is the place is something of a white elephant, and is chiefly of value as a huge game preserve. The Maharaja's return to India has long been a matter of negotiation with the Home authorities, and according to a correspondent, he does not go unpledged and unfettered. It is expected that he will not return to England but reside permanently in India, where, however he will have to be very careful of his comings and goings and the company he keeps.

THE General Administration Report of the Chittagong division for 1884-85 has been very favourably reviewed by the Government of Bengal who bestow well deserved thanks upon Mr. Lyall for his able management during the year. The report is, however, chiefly remarkable as showing the conflicting character of the interests involved in the government of a large country like India, with its different climates and industries. Thus an out-of-the-way district like Chittagong, chancing to be blessed with a good rice crop, which failed elsewhere, is able to build up a very satisfactory history of the year, entirely on the misfortunes of agriculturists in other districts ; and, more than this, because one industry, even with the limits of chittagong is unusually prosperous, others, by a natural cause and effect, have fallen off. Because rice was scarce and dear in the west of Bengal, the price of rice for transport to the distressed districts rose, and the agricultural population of Chittagong revelled in the influx of rupees. On the other hand, the good price obtained for rice transported to the west attracted most of the surplus crop in that direction and the usual export trade of rice by the port of Chittagong at once fell off. Thus the loss in Bengal becomes a gain to agriculture in Chittagong, which causes a loss to the exporters, whereby other exporters elsewhere profit, and so on with the complicated chain of causes and results that make up the much vexed questions of commercial politics.

THE following statement by a Colombo paper marks a step forward towards the preparation of quinine in the country of production :—"We have had the opportunity of inspecting about a pound of sulphate of quinine, locally manufactured by Messrs. Symons and Cochran at their laboratory. The quinine is a beautifully white colour, but is not so flaky as Howard's quinine. We do not suppose that quinine will ever be locally manufactured for the market, for it is not a mercantile speculation which many men would care to embark in."

THE *World* says that the Government will, at the meeting of Parliament, announce their policy and introduce their Bills precisely as if they were in a majority. The programme of the Government will be a bold and comprehensive one. It will include a County Government Bill of a very liberal character ; a Land Transfer Bill, in which the Lord Chancellor attempts to solve the problem of making the sale of land as easy as Consols ; and a Bill dealing with the sale of livings. Whether the Government will touch the Irish Question is not yet known. There will be an Irish counterpart to the English County Government Bill, and Lord R. Churchill has prepared a measure which goes some way in the direction of Home Rule. It is rumoured that the leading feature of Lord R. Churchill's scheme is the establishment of four provincial councils in Ireland. If the Government of Lord Salisbury should make up their mind to touch the subject of Home Rule at all, they will probably begin by asking the House to appoint a Select Committee on the subject.

A RETURN of the approximate cost, as nearly as can be ascertained, of the military expeditions to Suakim, has been issued. The extra cost of the first expedition in 1884 was £358,352 ; the extra cost of the second expedition in 1885 was £2,127,762 ; and the cost of the Suakim-Berber railway including pipe-line and water-supply, was £3,65,369 : making a total of £3,345,483. This is the cost incurred over and above the normal charge for the maintenance of the troops concerned. There were incurred other charges as regards the contingent despatched by the Government of New South Wales, and nothing has been included in this statement on account of the expense of the ultimate conveyance from Egypt to England of the troops detained in Egypt and at Cyprus after removal from Suakim. The first expedition was composed of 246 officers, 14 warrant officers, 4,946 non-commissioned officers and men, and 611 horses. In the second expedition there were 576 officers, 55 warrant officers, 12,949 non-commissioned officers and men, and 1,811 horses.

JOHN CHINAMAN, when he wants to enter the colony of Victoria, has to pay a poll-tax of £10, but he seems to be rather too sharp for the Victorians, as it is clear that the poll-tax is being evaded, and that the facilities which are presented for obtaining letters of naturalisation are being greatly abused. During the present year about 1,200 naturalisation papers have been obtained for Chinese, whereas in former years the number taken out did not exceed 500. The only explanation that occurs to the authorities of this extraordinary anxiety to obtain naturalisation papers is, that a large proportion of the letters are taken out in the names of dummies, and are sent to Hong Kong and other places for sale to Chinamen who desire to go to the colonies.

PROCLAMATION PARADE IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen, a parade in review order was held on the general parade ground in front of the Gymkhana, in the presence of General Heathcote, C. B., Commanding the Bombay District, and members of the staff. The troops arrived on the ground about 7-15 a. m., and formed up in line facing west in open order, with twelve paces interval between battalions. The Garrison batteries of the Royal Artillery, with guns, were on the right ; next came the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment ; then the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps ; the 24th Regiment, N. I., and the Marine Battalion on the left. General Heathcote rode down the line and inspected the troops. An imperial salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the reserve Battery in charge of the Royal Artillery ; and the troops, who had been supplied with three rounds of ammunition, fired a *feu-de-joie*. General Heathcote led off three cheers for the Queen-Empress, which were heartily given by the troops. The line then broke into column, and the Regiments, and the Volunteers marched past the Commanding Officer. The field state of the troops on parade was as follows :—

Royal Artillery.—3 field officers, 6 subalterns, 2 staff sergeants, 7 sergeants, 2 trumpeters, 139 rank and file. The officers present were Colonel Smart, Commanding, Major Beaver, Lieutenant Bolton, Foote, Kennedy, Cloate, Graham, and Coxhead.

East Yorkshire Regiment.—1 field officer, 2 captains, 3 subalterns, 1 staff officer, 1 warrant officer, 12 sergents, 9 drummers, 12 corporals, 7 pioneers, 43 Band, and 235 rank and file. The officers present were Major Lacy, Commanding, Captain Convan, Captain Gosset, Captain and Adjutant Johnston, and Lieutenants Stacpole, Pease, and Frazer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

	F. Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Bank & File	Total.
A Co.	0	1	2	0	10	= 13
B ,,	0	1	1	0	10	= 13
C ,,	0	1	1	4	27	= 34
D ,,	0	0	0	4	0	16 = 20
E ,,	0	0	2	2	0	16 = 21
F ,,	0	0	1	0	1	16 = 19
K Cadets	0	0	0	4	0	28 = 32
Staff and Band.	1	0	0	1	0	24 = 26
Army Staff.	0	1	0	2	0	4 = 7
Total	1	5	6	22	3	151 = 187

24th Regiment N. I.—2 field officers, 2 subalterns, 13 native officers, 24 havildars, 12 dummers, 11 naiks, 18 bands, and 372 rank and file.

21st Regiment N. I., Marine Battalion—2 field officers, 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 3 subedars, 4 jemadars, 24 havaldars and lance-havaldars, 12 drummers, 42 naiks and lance-naiks, 34 band, and 300 rank and file. The officers present were Colonel Beville, Commanding ; Lieut. Colonel Payne, Captain Mein, and Lieutenants Montgomery, Kemball, Merriman, and Raitt.

BOMBAY TEAM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DECEMBER 29.

IT will have been a source of much delight to you all to have received my telegram intimating the successful issue of our first match in Calcutta. I can hardly say it was exactly a surprise to us, but I fancy it was quite so for Calcutta and any impression they may have had was fully justified by the poor show we made yesterday. We received quite an ovation when we returned to the Pavilion victors by the enormous amount of 108 runs in spite of our having been behind in the 1st innings by nearly half a century. We were 4 wickets down for 47 runs last evening, Pottinger and Wilkins being the not outs with 5 and 0 respectively. They played to-day with great care, and it was not until they had raised the score to 67 that Wilkins was neatly caught at the wicket. This little useful stand had as I will presently relate a most beneficial effect.

It infused confidence which resulted in some really fine cricket, Gaddum joined Pottinger when Wilkins retired, and the runs later Pottinger who had played a careful innings of 24 attempted an on drive, hit too soon and gave a catch to the bowler. Holland the next man made no stand, as he fell at 84 ; but with Lindner was ushured in the most successful aspect of the whole game. He and Gaddum completely collared the bowling ; change after change proved utterly abortive, for every bowler was spanked right merrily. The century went up amidst roars from us and the tens towards the second 100 were quickly hoisted on the board until at 632 Gaddum who had played in rare Varsity form gave his first chance and retired for a splendid 52. It was a treat to watch him play, and I rather fancy he has made an impression on those who saw him. Macbeth joined Lindner and the Military resumed leather hunting until tiffin time when Lindner was not out 53 and Macbeth not out 8—the score being 198. On resuming play runs were made even faster than before until at 219. Macbeth was easily held at mid-off for a useful 16. Hardie was of little or no use as he scooped up a catch at 222, leaving Lindner to carry his bat out for a fine 70. Gaddum's 52 was made up of 3 fours, 4 threes, 8 twos and singles : Lindner's 70 contained 4 fours, 10 threes, 4 twos and the rest singles.

With 174 to the good we might be pardoned if we were sanguine of success, for we felt sure nothing short of a miracle could save our adversaries. But Holland and Gaddum bowled with deadly effect, and we fielded like Trajans with the result that the 2nd Queen's Regiment only made 65 run Cap. Hamilton being the top score with 27. None of the others got into double figures. Capt. Boddun and Lieut. Tracey played very carefully, but Gaddum's slows were too insiduous, and Holland's fast delivery too formidable. Credit is justly due to the Military for the splendid way they fielded up thoughout a long innings.

The following is the score :—

BOMBAY.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr J J Hills, c Finch, b Jones..	0	c Finch, b Linnhey	22	
Mr F A Provost, b Godman.....	11	c H Hamilton, b Jones	11	
Lieut Alban, b Jones	1	c Capt Hamilton, b Linnhey	4	
Mr J Pottinger, b Jones.....	0	c and b Linnhey ..	24	
Mr B C C, c Capt Hamilton, b Jones	2	b Linnhey	0	
Mr A D Wilkins, b Linnhey ..	19	c Finch, b Jones ..	12	
Mr F D Gaddum, c and b Wicloft	0	c H Hamilton, b Linnhey	52	
Mr J Holland, b Jones	5	b Godman	0	
Lieut Lindner, not out	11	not out	70	
Mr J B K Macbeth, b Linnhey.	0	c Capt Hamilton, b Finch.....	16	
Mr H C Hardie, run out	3	c and b Finch.....	0	
Extras b 9 ; w 1	10	Extras : b 5 ; l-b 5 ; w 1	11	
Total.....	62	Total.....	222	

2ND QUEEN'S.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut H Hamilton, b Wilkins ..	0			
Lieut H Estridge, c Hills, b Wilkins.....	8	c B C C, b Gaddum	1	
Capt Hamilton, c Macbeth, b Holland.....	23	c Pottinger, b Gaddum	27	
Pte Finch, c and b Gaddum.....	0	b Holland	6	
Lieut H Robson, c Hills, b Wilkins	8	c Pottinger, b Gaddum	2	
Pte Linnhey, c Gaddum, b B C C	2	b Holland.....	5	
Capt Boddan, b Gaddum	36	b Holland.....	9	
Pte Jones, b B C C.....	5	c Macbeth, b Gaddum	1	
Lieut W M Tracey, b B C C.....	0	not out	8	
Pte Godman, b Holland	2	c Hardie, b Gaddum	5	
Pte Wilcott, not out	13	c Pottinger, b b Gaddum	0	
Extras b 9 ; l-b 4 ; w 1.. 14		Extras l-b 1.....	1	
Total.....	111	Total.....	65	

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

BOMBAY.

1ST INNINGS.

	Total balls	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Jones*	71	24	7	6
Wilcott	72	26	8	1
Godman	16	1	3	1
Linnhey	12	1	2	2

* Jones bowled 1 wide.

2ND INNINGS.

Jones	124	92	11	2
Linnhey	164	88	13	5
Godman*	80	29	8	1
Finch	61	29	4	2
Wilcott	36	10	4	0

* Godman bowled 1 wide.

2ND QUEEN'S.

1ST INNINGS.

Gaddum.....	36	16	4	2
Wilkins	28	17	2	3
Holland	48	22	3	2
B C C*	56	26	3	2
Hardie	12	12	1	0
Macbeth	4	3	0	0

* B C C bowled 1 wide.

2ND INNINGS.

Gaddum.....	87	39	7	7
Holland.....	38	34	11	3

N. B.—Gaddum's Analysis is remarkably fine considering he is a slow bowler.

CHRISTMASTIDE IN KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WHAT with the changes in the Political Department and the two Exhibitions, different but equally interesting, held here lately, this Christmas has been rather an eventful one in quiet Kolhapur. It is a matter of great regret to us that Col. Watson, the Acting Political Agent, is leaving us to take up an appointment in Kattyawar. He and his wife, during the few months they have been with us, have endeared themselves to us in every way. We can only hope, that we shall find in his successor as kind and genial an officer at the head of our little community.

On Monday 21st, was opened by H. H. Sakwarbai Ranee Saheb, a most interesting and of its kind unique, Exhibition of Needle-work executed by European and Native ladies. This took place in the girls' school and was arranged and conducted most ably by our energetic Superintendent of Female Education in the Kolhapur State. It lasted 4 days, and we believe was visited by some 5,000 people.

The first day was reserved for the Rances and *Purdah* ladies, and was thus inaccessible to any but ladies. The second day was also, to a certain extent, exclusive and attracted many admirers of the opposite sex, who were loud in their praises of several specimens on view.

The exhibition was brought to a conclusion on Xmas eve by an auction of unsold articles and a distribution of prizes by H. H. the Rance, at this Mrs. Watson made the following admirable speech which we do not apologise for inserting in full as he describes the needle-work from an authoritative (Viz. totally?) point of view. Then it contains the charges of the Female Training College. Some amounts have also been spent on the repairs and the necessary alteration made through our talented and energetic Agency Engineer Mr. Booth in the building of the late school of art in fitting it up for the accommodation of the College. The Art school having not proved a success, it was thought advisable to close it. There is besides a sum of Rs. 5,000 available to be invested in Government papers for the benefit of the College purposes. Thus it will be seen to the credit and good sense of the chiefs and their able ministers that their choice of commemorating the worthy Colonel Barton's name happily and appropriately fell upon founding a most important Institution, which was the chief desideration to complete the Education system in Kathiawar. Female education in Kathiawar at present containing, as it does 55 girls schools has reached the same stage in progress as had been attained some 20 years ago by the male education, when a training school for male teachers was established. There are only four Girls' schools which have been placed of late under mistresses trained at the Ahmedabad Female Training College. This is not the only instance where the liberality of the chiefs of Kathiawar is prominently conspicuous. The foundation of the Educational Department in Kathiawar was laid in 1853 by the late lamented and popular Political Agent Colonel Lang. Before this time there had been only one Vernacular Boys' school at Rajkot established by Government in 1837 ; but since 1853 this school as well as those that followed from 1854 up to now has been supported by the munificence of the states. The total number of schools established during the period of 12 years, comprehended between 1833 and 1865 was 55 with about 3,500 pupils, which also included some 2 girls' schools. In the latter year, I having been appointed as Inspecting officer of this Province, reorganized the Department on a quite new but sound basis, there being before no provision for pension, no training institution, no High schools, no scholarships, no proper school houses or libraries etc. etc. During the last 20 years, education in Kathiawar has made such rapid strides that it can now boast of institutions of all grades and denominations which number number 754 with about 33,000 pupils at an estimated annual current charge of about Rs. 3,50,000, not to speak of large sums of money spent every year on substantial school houses to the amount of about a lac of rupees. The different institutions referred to above are as below :—Rajkumar College at Rajkot, 1 ; Samaldas Art College at Bhownugar, 1 ; Talukdari Gurasia School at Wadhwan, Civil Station, 1 ; Barton Female Training College at Rajkot, 1 ; Male Training College at Rajkot, 1 ; Highschools at Rajkot, Bhownugar, Junagad, Nowanugar and Wadhwan, 5 ; Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 16 ; Vernacular boys's Schools, 611 ; Urdu School, 4 ; Sanskrit School, 7 ; Night Schools, 49 ; Girls' Schools, 55 ; Govinshunker Yedshala for Brahmins at Bhownagur, 1 ; English, Gujrati and Urdu Medicreas, for Mahomedans at Junagad, 1 ; total 754. We can point with pride to the noble buildings such as those erected for the Rajkumar College, the Highschools at Rajkot, Junagad, Bhownagar and Nowanugar and for several vernacular boys' and girls' schools in the different parts of the province. Besides the larger states such as Bhownagar, Junagad, Nowanagur, Gondal and Morvi have endowed or instituted various scholarships to be held by promising students of Kathiawar in different Colleges and schools not only in this peninsular but also in Bombay, Poona, &c. I do not like to tax your patience by enumerating various other works of general ability inaugurated by the states for the convenience and comfort of their subjects. Do not all these speak volumes as to the great liberality, wise judgment and keen sagacity of the chiefs of this province ? I should not omit to mention also there all these happy results have been brought about by their adopting proposals for extending education at the wise advise given to them from time to time, by their able ministers, as also by the Political officers who have had their connection with the affairs of the Province. Now to come again to the Barton Female Training College. It was a great want felt, and has thus been timely supplied in due appreciation of Colonel Barton's merits. It is not unnatural that people should not have sufficient confidence in placing their daughters under the care of male teachers, however, may they be of pure moral character. This may be considered as the greatest obstacle in the way of advancement of female education and is, I believe, the chief reason why the Girls' schools except those at Bhownagur, Nawanagar, Gondal, Limri, and Wadhwan have not had their full development and why the member of such institutions has not kept pace with the proportional increase of boys' schools. By the establishment of this female Training College we have every reason to expect that a time will come when our schools for girls may equal the number of schools for boys. Until the present large disparity between the numbers of these two kinds of institutions has been removed, we should never look out for the complete amelioration of the condition and social happiness of the people. That the deeprooted prejudices of the people against female education have lately been giving way to the advantages resulting therefrom is a happy sign which augurs well for the future.

In justice to the kindly interest taken of late by several European ladies of rank and position such as Mrs. Nutt Mrs. MacClellaged, Mrs. MacDougall Mrs. Macnaghtan and Mrs Hunter, it may be observed with great pleasure and gratitude that great stimulus has been given to the cause of female education in this peninsula of great renown in the annals of history. These ladies not only visit Giri's Schools but also give regular instruction in sewing and fancy work and encourage the pupils by distributing prizes at their own expense and by speaking kind words.

As the result of my communications with the states contributing to the scholarships fund and with the masters in the province, some 13 female candidates have come forward with applications for admission into the college of these 5 having already arrived are present here. It is an extremely gratifying circumstance that the present ceremony of opening this college is to be performed by you Col Nutt, who have been zealously taking for many years past a most laudable interest in promoting the cause of education in general and of female education in particular. You have also distinguished yourself as an encourager of native parts and industry by holding several exhibitions of indigenous products, animals, vegetables &c indifferent places. The technical schools or Karkhanas at Gondal and Wadhwan are entirely indebted to you for their establishment. In conclusion my warm thanks are due to Messrs Booth, Fitzgerald, Macnaghton, Bezonji Merwanji and Motichand Falshi for their cordial co-operation in making all the necessary arrangements arrangements and preparations for the opening ceremony of the Barton Female Training College, which I request you, Colonel Nutt to declare it open. (Cheers.)

Colonel Nutt then addressed the meeting as under :—Chiefs, ladies and Gentlemen, before commencing my speech on the opening of the Barton Female Training College, I must thank Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai Desai who has been for many years the energetic and respected Assistant Head of the Educational Department in Katbiawar, for his able and very interesting report full of detailed information. The valuable and praiseworthy services of this meritorious officer certainly deserve recognition. You all are aware that he has been already rewarded by Government for these services and I wish that he may be further rewarded. (Applause.)

The occasion on which we are assembled here to-day is, in my opinion, one of very great importance indeed, and I regard it as a special privilege that I am able to take part in the interesting ceremony of opening the "Barton Female Training College." Your indulgence, Ladies and Gentlemen, must be claimed for a few minutes, while I briefly explain the origin and purpose of this Institution. When the late popular Political Agent of Kattiawar Colonel Lionel Chase Barton left this province in 1883, the representatives of the leading states, inspired by the kindly wishes of their chiefs, came to the conclusion that the best way in which his name might be commemorated would by by founding a college, in which female students would be trained to act as Teachers, or mistresses in Girls' schools, and also as Governesses in the zenanas of Chiefs and nobles of Kattiawar. The idea then put forward was quickly acted upon and in a short time thanks to the munificent subscriptions of the chiefs, the sum of Rs. 31,350 was raised, which was further supplemented by an extra donation of Rs. 500 paid by Thakor Saheb Balsinghji of Wadhwan on the occasion of his installation as Ruler of the Wadhwan state last month. But this sum was not found to be sufficient for all requirements, and it was therefore decided to close the School of Art, which had not proved a success and was about to be abolished, and add its annual income and balances to what had been already subcribed. This had the effect of producing a total annual income of Rs. 4,012 available for the Female Training College alone. In addition to this annual income we have twenty scholarships which have been transferred to the the College by the liberality of the Chiefs, and Mr. MacClelland, Superintending Engineer of the Jamnagar State, with praiseworthy generosity characteristic of the interest both he and Mrs Mac Clelland take in Native Female Education, offered a donation of Rs. 2,700 to found another scholarship. His offer was accepted with thanks, and the money invested in Government Notes yielding Rs. 108 per annum. It is not to be supposed, ladies and Gentlemen, that this suppression of the School of Art in Rajkot betkens decline in industrial trade, or a want of appreciation of the beautiful by those whose contributions supported the school. No, the reason of the failure of the Rajkot School of Art was rather because it was not got up on a scale worthy of the individuals whose exquisite taste and extraordinary skill find a higher reward elsewhere.—Kathiawar is rich in indigenous talent —witness the exhibits sent by the leading States to Antwerp and to London. In every large town of importance the idea of technical education is gaining ground, and youthful schools of Art are springing up in various parts of the Province. The day may come when in place of a School of art in Rajkot itself a really instructive Museum may be built in which specimens of the productions of the country and of the handicrafts of its skilled artisans will be exhibited to local residents and visitors from afar who will view these things with delight. I have alluded to the School of Art, because it might be said by some "why do away with it?" and I want to show that as matters stand at present a School of Art in Rajkot is not one of the pressing necessities. Technical education and local talent receiving special attention from the chiefs in their several capitals—and ladies and gentlemen, in consideration that unless the funds now placed at our disposal by the chiefs had been so transferred we should not be able to carry the Trining College project to a successful termination. Well, ladies and gentlemen, the question of funds having been settled the next point was the location of the college. Here again our old friend the School of Art has befriended us. We have in fact taken possession of the premises lately used by the school and with the assistance of our able Agency Engineer Mr. Booth, in consultation with Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai, the Assistant Educational Inspector, and the State representatives, the place has been so changed that it fairly meets all present requirements. The situation is happily chosen, and the convenience of those residing here has been considered as far as possible. I only go so far as saying that the accommodation provided is enough for present wants, for, I feel persuaded that the day is not far distant when a very different style of building will be urgently required—a college which shall be a college in fact as well as in name and which shall be worthy not only of the honored name which it bears but of the great cause which it represents and advocates. The next point, ladies and gentlemen, in the arrangements was the selection of a Lady Superintendent. This was rightly considered a matter of vital importance, and Mr. Giles, who has ever proved himself a true friend do us in Kathiawar made some proposals which were duly placed before the States' representatives. The choice fell upon Miss Gertrude Spencer and I must congratulate those concerned in the judicious selection made. Miss Spencer has had varied experience, and best of all recommendations or certificates she has her whole heart in her work. That in itself is almost sufficient to guarantee success, but when so that is added high mental qualifications, a firm but persuasive manner and tact in dealing with native girls, we can confidently predict a future of extraordinary usefulness and good fortune both for herself and the college. The subordinate

scholarship, we have still a small balance in hand, we are of opinion that we cannot do better than commemorate his name by a prize in this school, here in Rajkot, where he lived so long and was so deeply respected. We should like the prize to take any form which the Lady Superintendent may consider best. I will now conclude by reiterating your wish on behalf of all those who have subscribed to this prize, and, I am sure, I may add, on behalf of all present that the Barton College may have every success. (Applause.)

Colonel Nutt accepted the offer with due thanks. Rao Bahadur Gopalji then, assisted by his subordinates, distributed attar, pan sopari, etc. Loud and prolonged cheers were given for Colonel Nutt and the princes, ladies and gentlemen present Thinking the Barton Female Training college neglected in this respect, Mr. Vyas of the local bar, most appropriately proposed three loud cheers for the College. Before the guests left the College compound they were shown the class rooms and other accommodation provided for the students.

SMALL CAUSE COURT FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In to-day's *Government Gazette* I observe a Bill of the Provincial Small Cause Court Act of 1886, of the Government of India. I beg to suggest that sections 20, 42, and 155 of the Legislative Council's Act XV. of 1882 may be made applicable, and those relating to the fees for filing plaints may be charged as mentioned in the fourth schedule of the latter Act. The present system of charging fees specially for a suit against a tenant for ejectment under section 7, clause *c*., of Act VII. of 1870 is too hard for houseowners. In mofussil the value of the property is estimated at very high rates, but in many instances tenants take advantage of such a high scale and in the event of landlords succeeding in the suit, it is very difficult to recover such a large sum of the costs.

I therefore beg to submit that H. E. the Viceroy's Council will be good enough to make provisions in the present Bill with respect to the sections above referred to, and as to the fees in the case of landlord and tenant under schedule 4 of the said Act XV. of 1882, and the amount of the suit in cases of ejectment against tenants, they may be fixed on the last year's rent. I have some experience of such suits and have found great difficulty in maintaining then on account of costs and delay. The pleaders' costs may be fixed at a reasonable rate as has been done by the Bombay Court of Small Causes under Rule XX.—Yours &c. G. R. B.

Dec. 31.

"DELAY OF THE ENGLISH MAILS ON THE BOMBAY MADRAS LINE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your allowing me, through the medium of your columns to draw attention to the unnecessary manner in which the English Mail for stations, beyond Poona on the Bombay Madras line is often delayed for 24 hours in Bombay.

The mail steamer is often signalled in Bombay at 1 p. m., and the mails are presumably landed in Bombay before 3 p. m., and yet no attempt is made to formed them *that* day by the mail train which leaves Bombay for Madras at 2 p. m., (Bombay Time) either by delaying the starting of the train or by forwarding the mail bags by a special so as catch the mail train *en route*.

The first might be done in the cases which I have given above when it is known that the mails will be received within an hour of the time fixed for the departure of the train and the time lost might easily be made up *en route*. In the case of the mails arriving a few hours after the mail train had started the mail bags could be sent on by a special to catch the mail train at Poona, a procedure which is always adopted on the Calcutta side presumably because the mails contain the Viceroy's.

It certainly speaks badly for the enterprise of the Postal authorities, and the supineness of the Madras Government, that they should allow a delay of this sort to occur. BENIGHTED.

Secunderabad, 29th December, 1885.

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NOTICES.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in toorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypoch-driacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating the body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and brough the organs of digestion, revealing the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable ; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend ; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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